



US008920625B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Ferrari et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,920,625 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 30, 2014**

(54) **ELECTROCHEMICAL METHOD OF MAKING POROUS PARTICLES USING A CONSTANT CURRENT DENSITY**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 1120 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/110,515**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 28, 2008**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2008/0280140 A1 Nov. 13, 2008

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 11/836,004, filed on Aug. 8, 2007.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/914,358, filed on Apr. 27, 2007, provisional application No. 60/914,348, filed on Apr. 27, 2007.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
C25F 3/12 (2006.01)
A61K 8/25 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **C25F 3/12** (2013.01); **A61K 8/25** (2013.01)
USPC **205/640**; 428/402; 216/83; 216/101;
216/56; 216/86; 216/95

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A61K 8/0279; A61K 8/25; C01P 2006/16;

C01P 2006/12; C01P 2004/62; C01P 2006/17;
C01P 2004/51; C01P 2004/61; B01J 20/103;
B01J 20/28078; B01J 21/06; B41C 2201/02;
B41C 2201/04; G03G 9/0827
See application file for complete search history.

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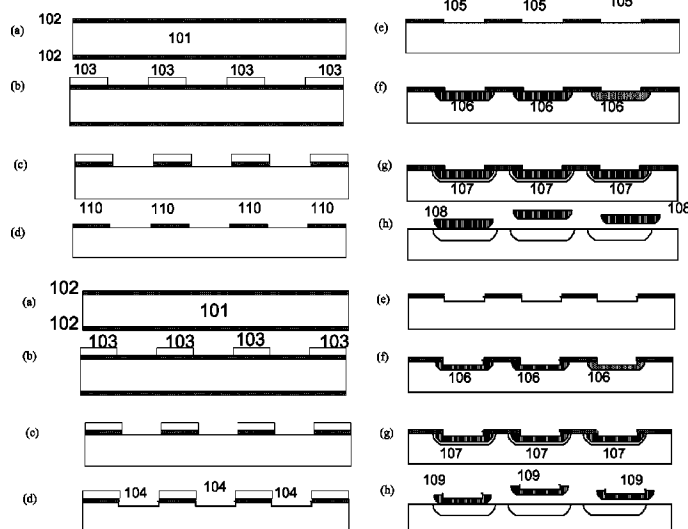
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided is a particle that includes a first porous region and a second porous region that differs from the first porous region. Also provided is a particle that has a wet etched porous region and that does have a nucleation layer associated with wet etching. Methods of making porous particles are also provided.

26 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets



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FIGURE 1A

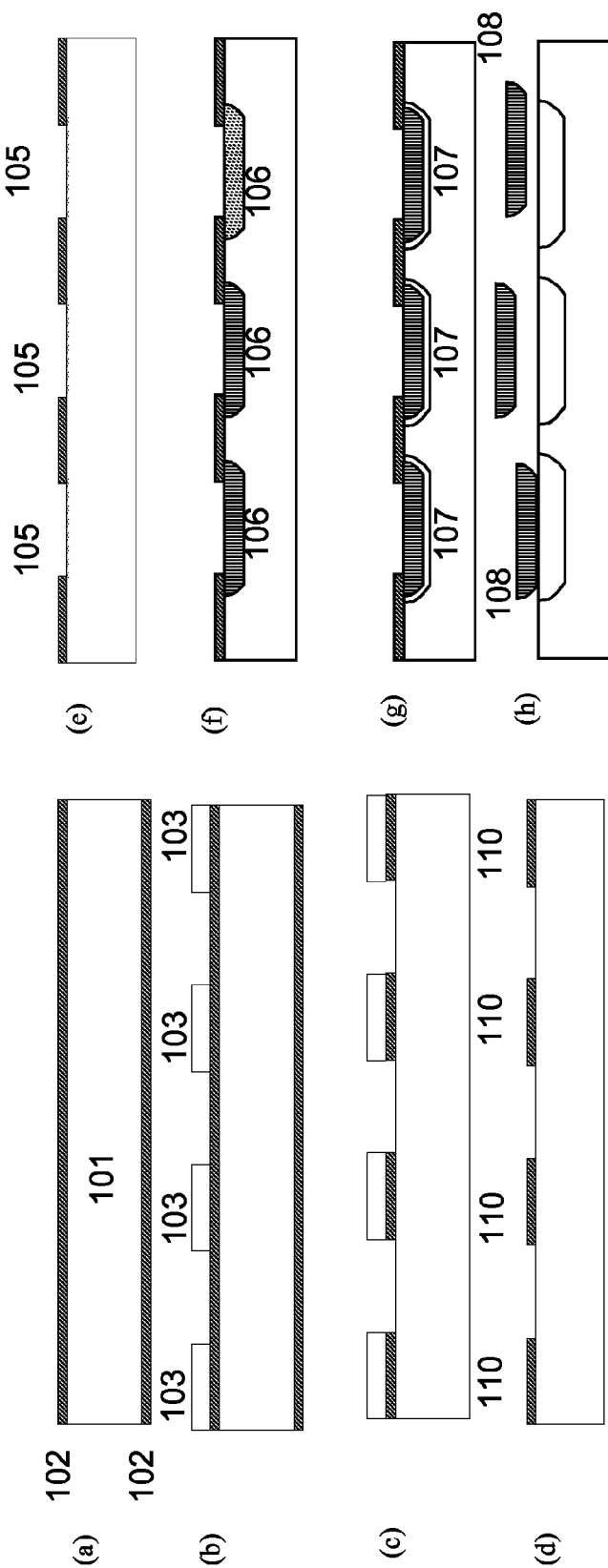


FIGURE 1B

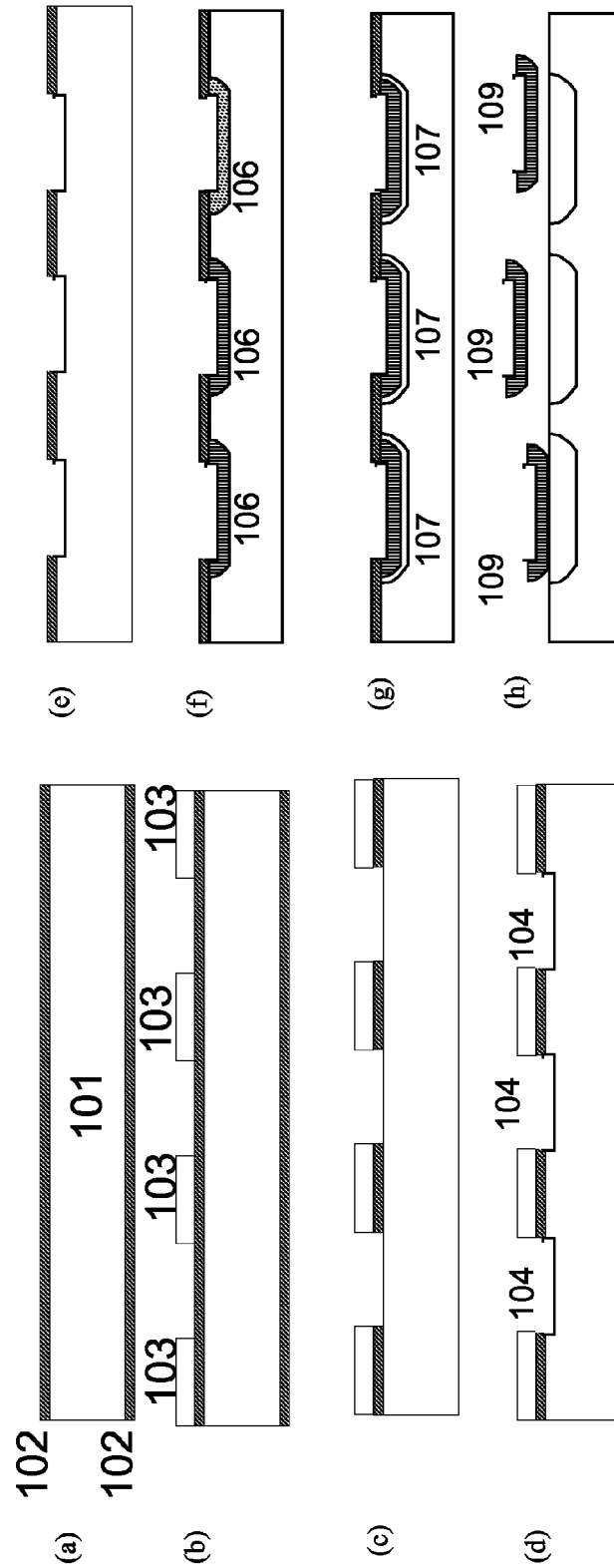


FIGURE 2A

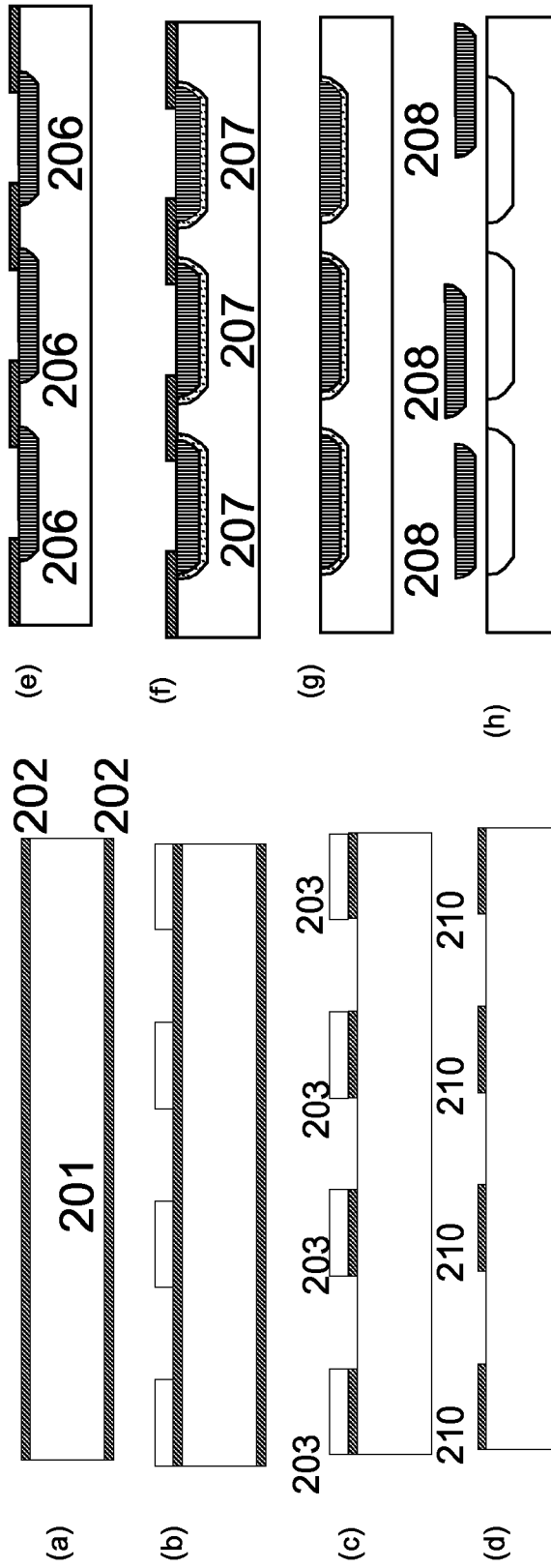


FIGURE 2B

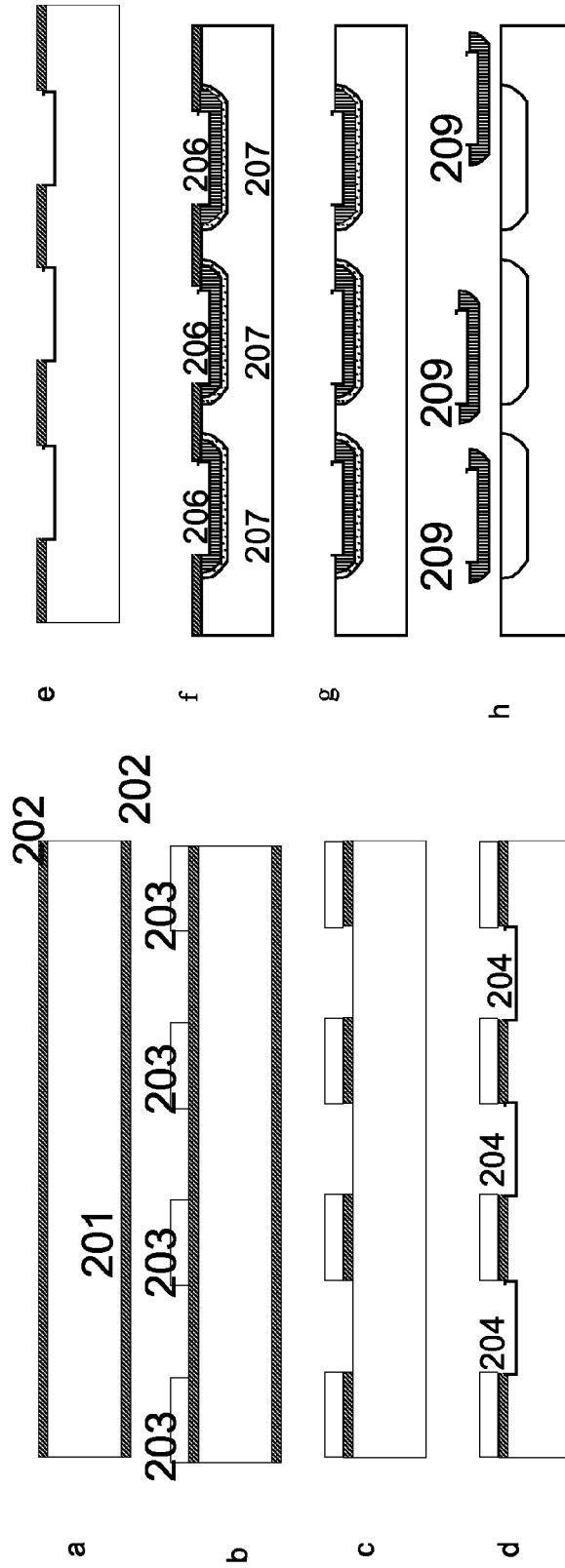


FIGURE 3

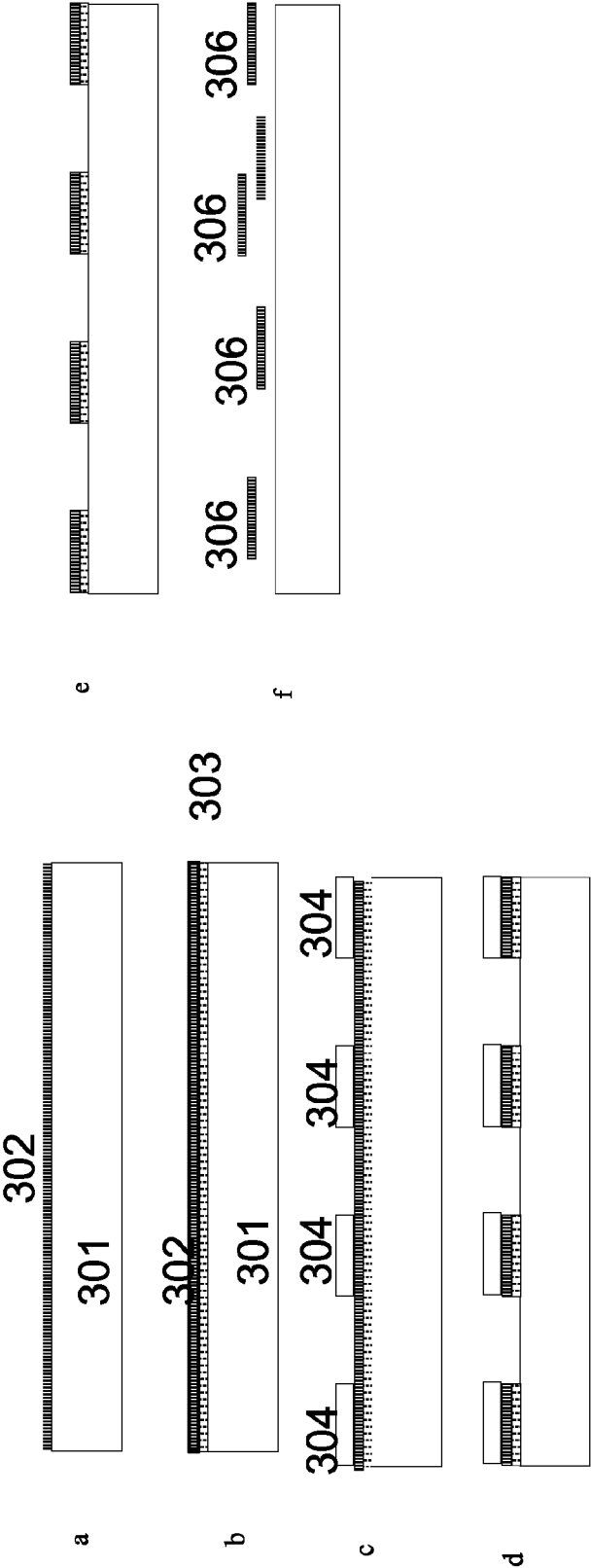


FIGURE 4

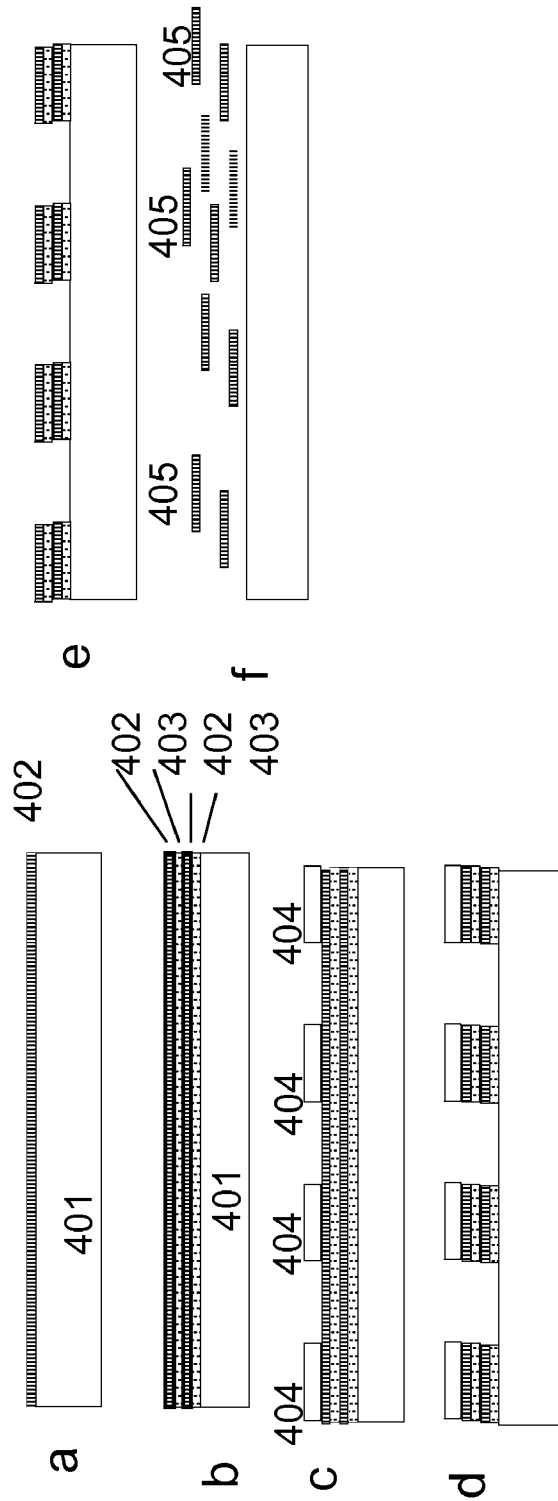


FIGURE 5

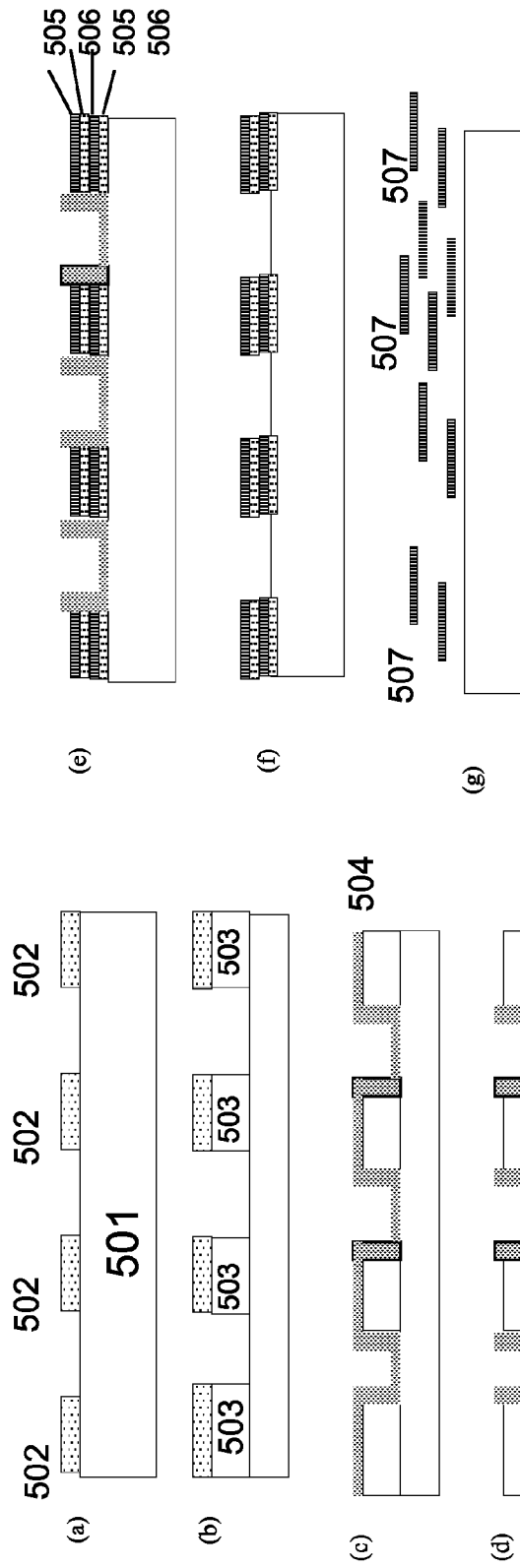


FIGURE 6

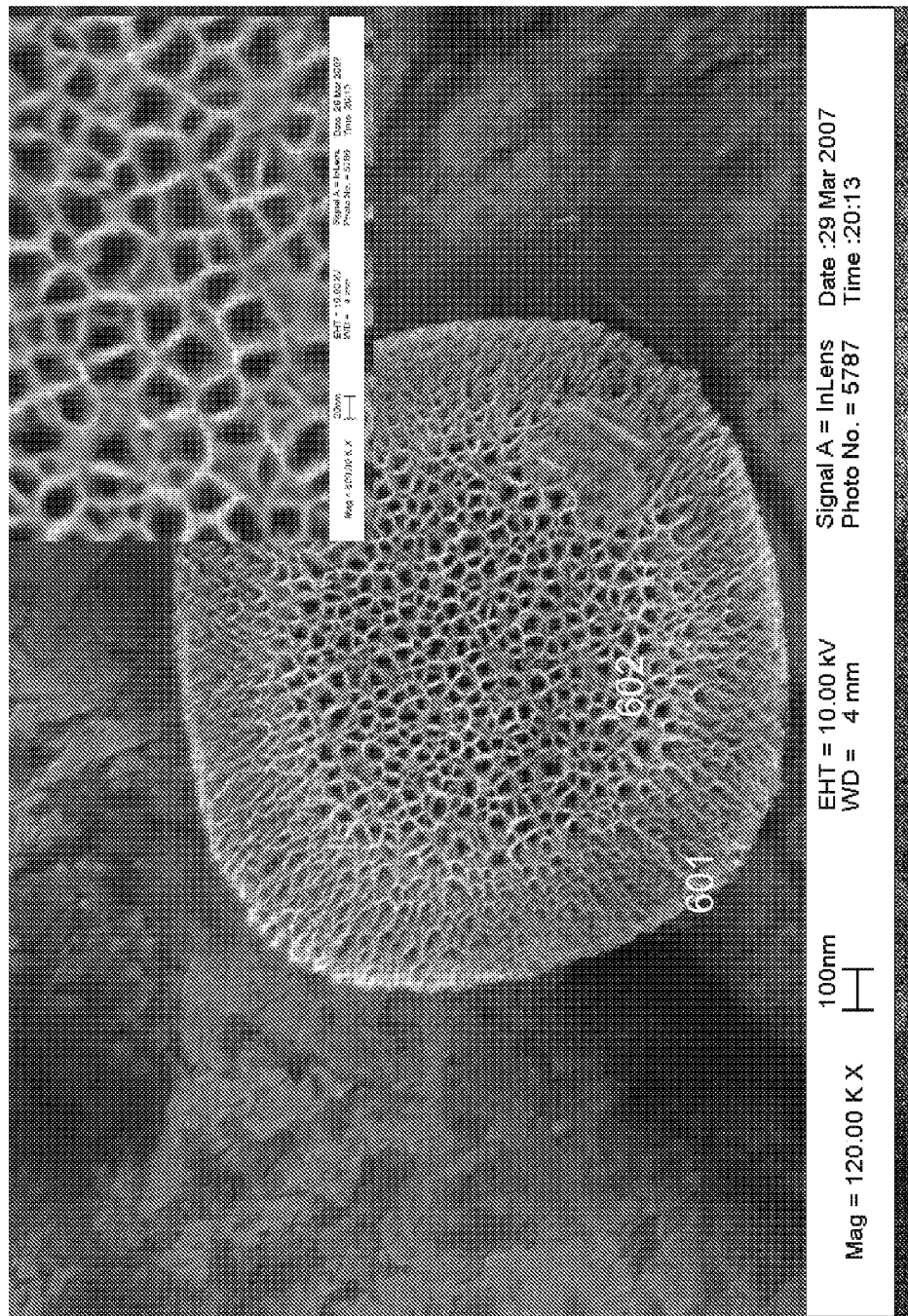


FIGURE 7

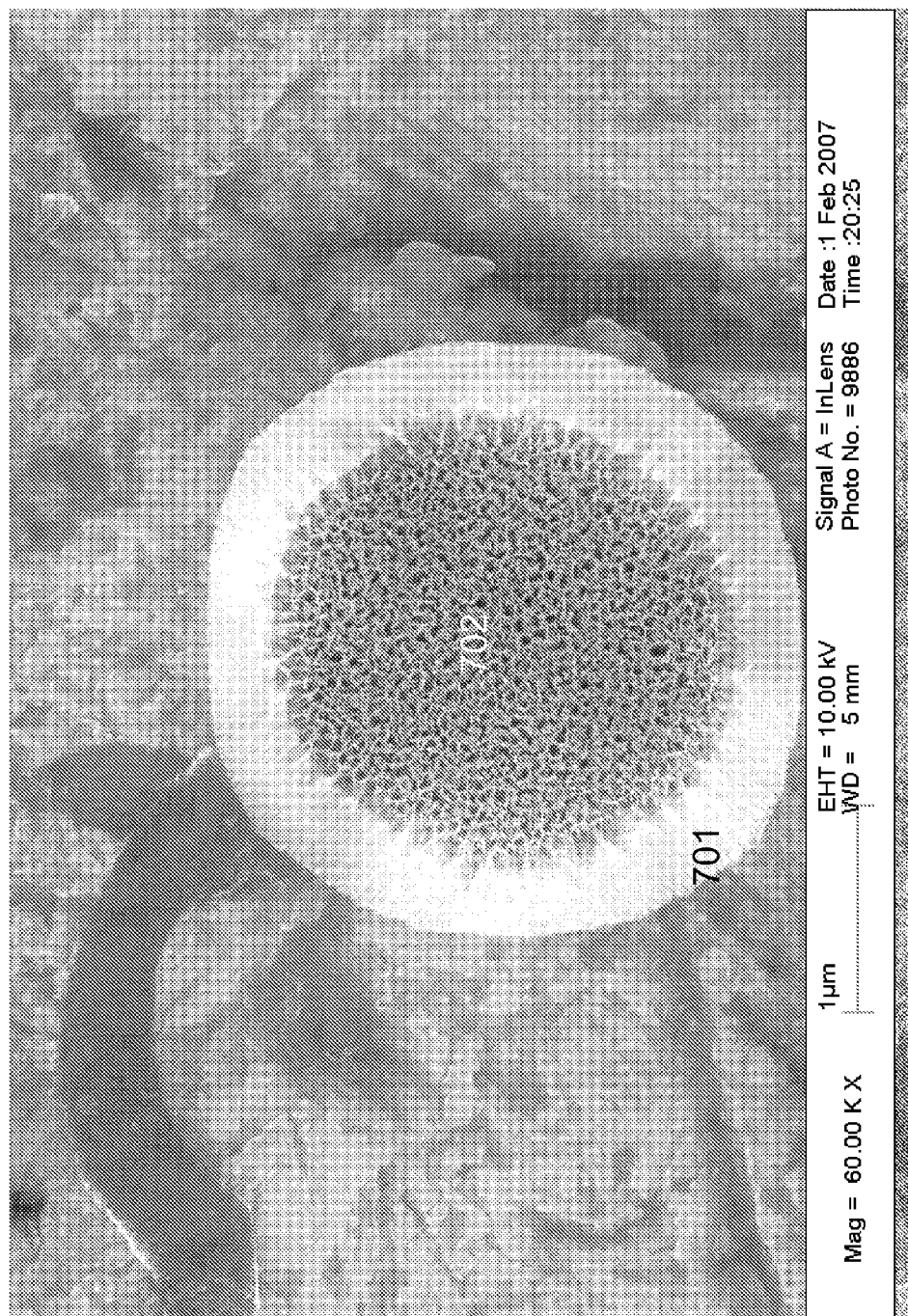


FIGURE 8

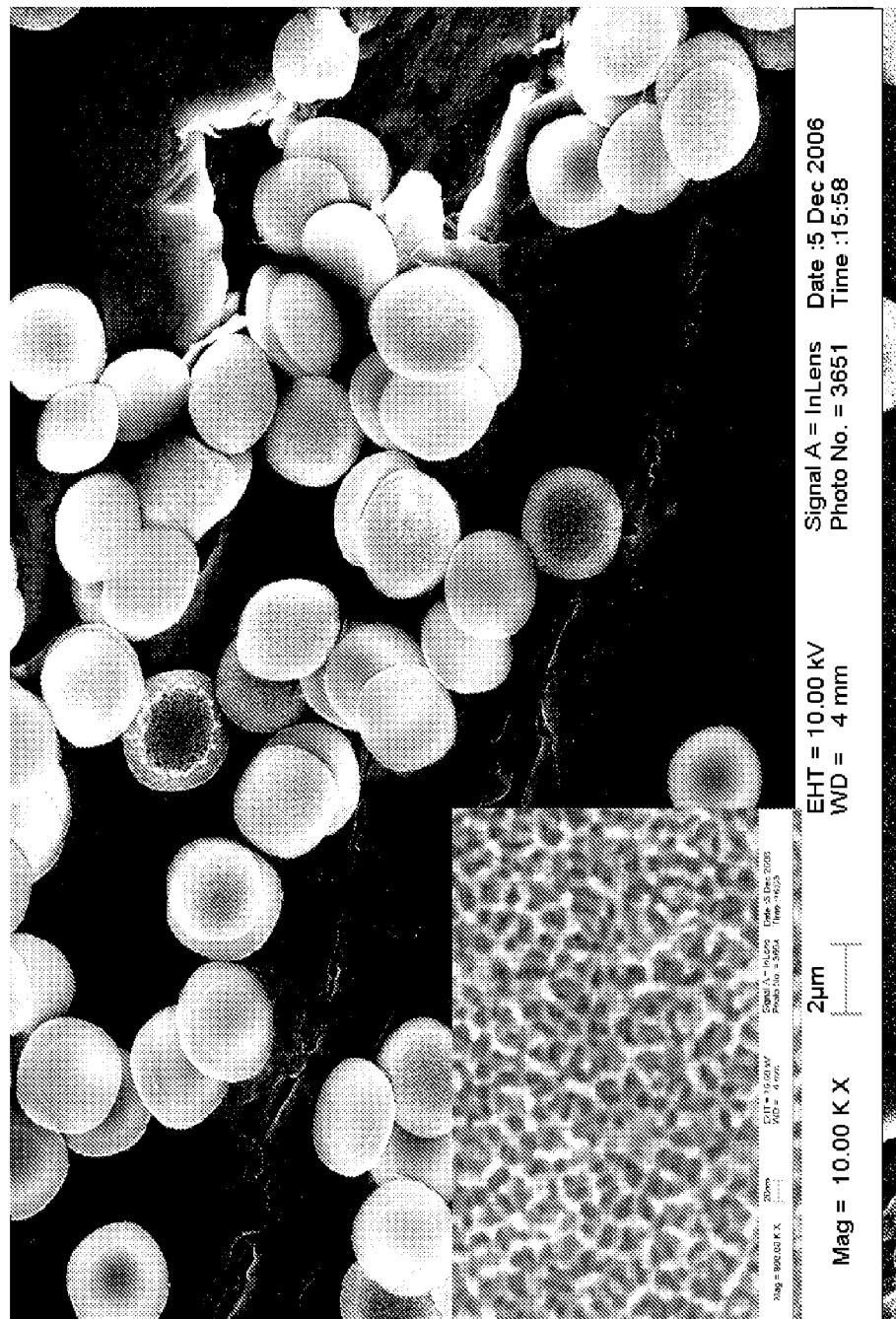
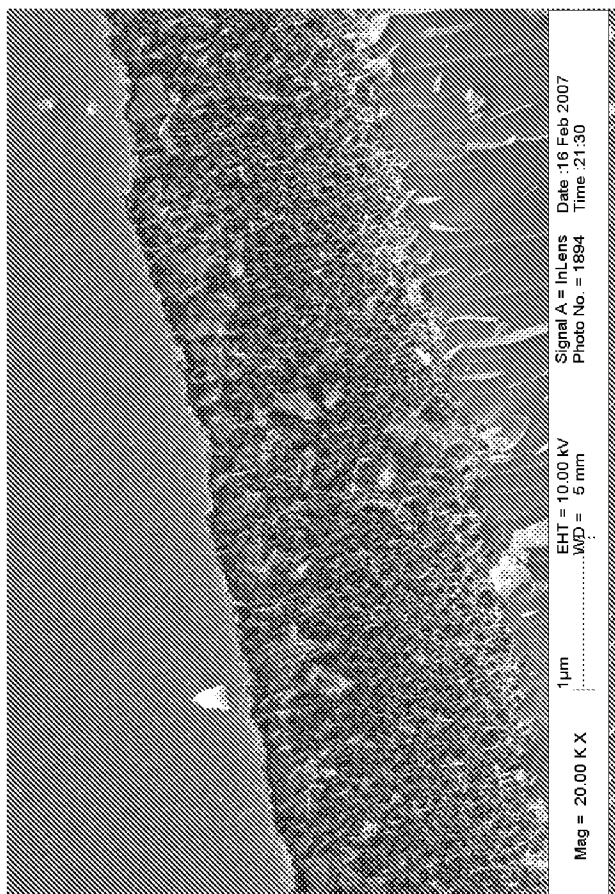
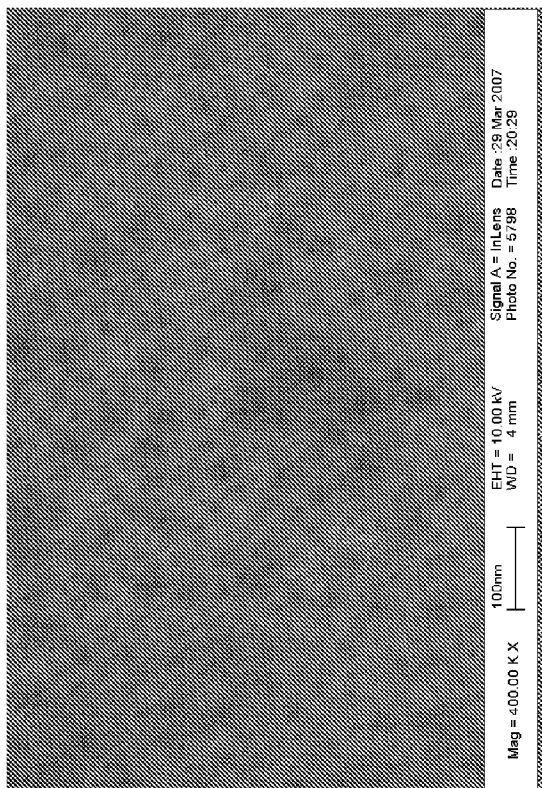


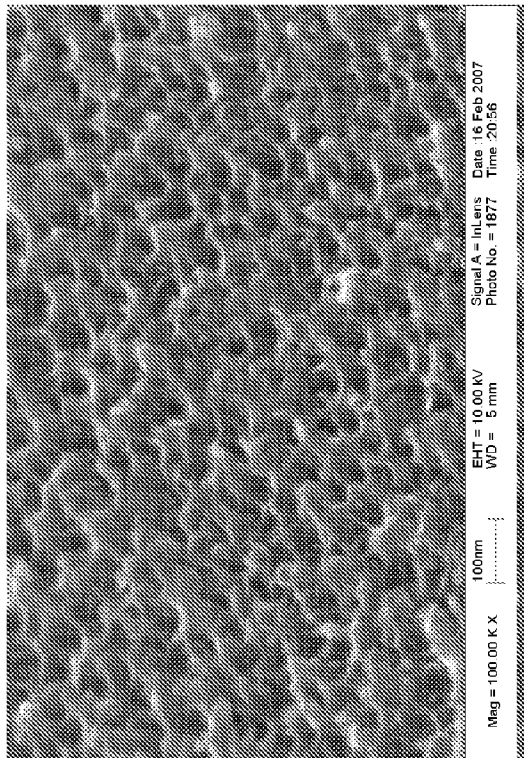
FIGURE 9A



FIGURES 9B-C



B



C

FIGURE 10

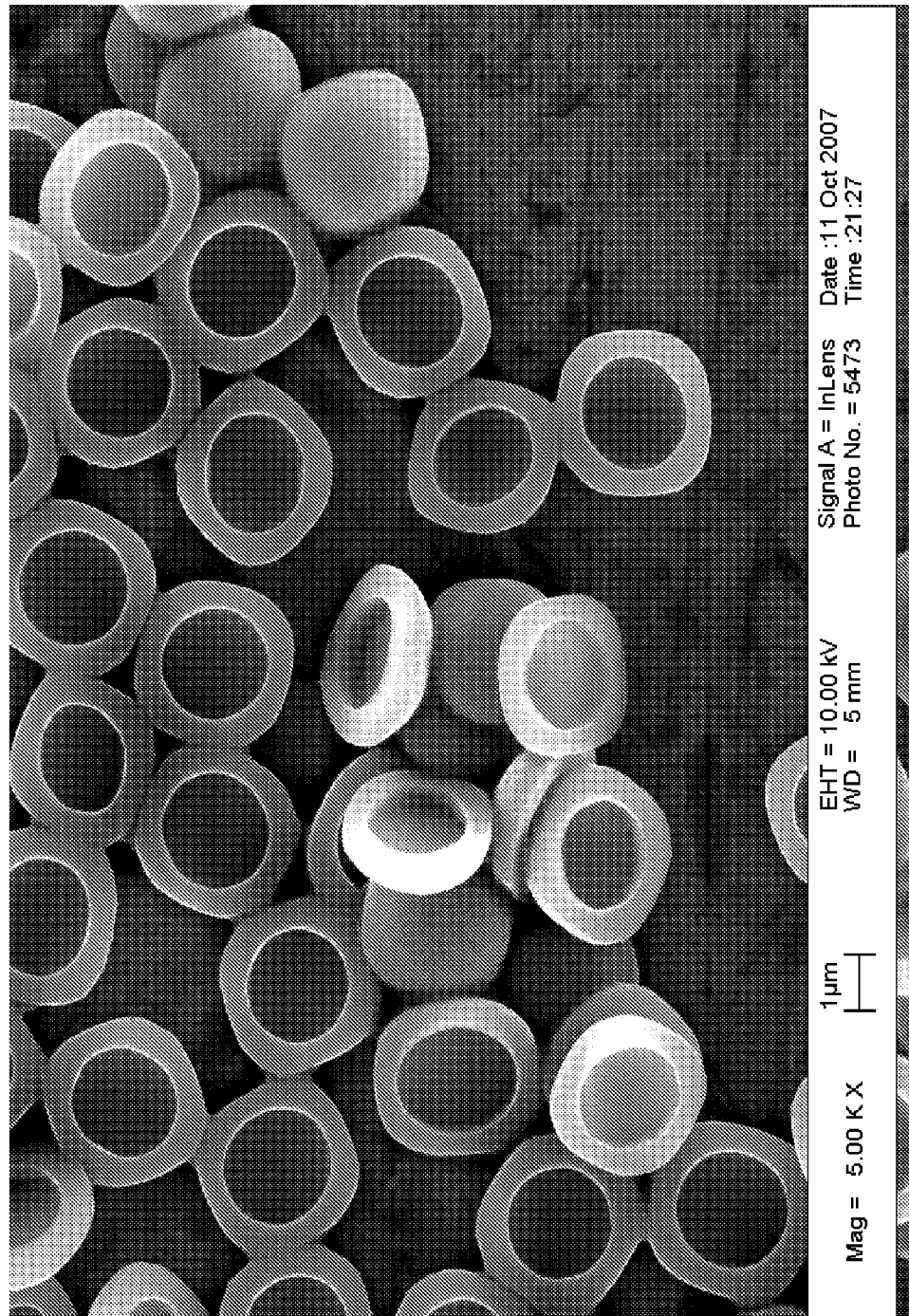


FIGURE 11

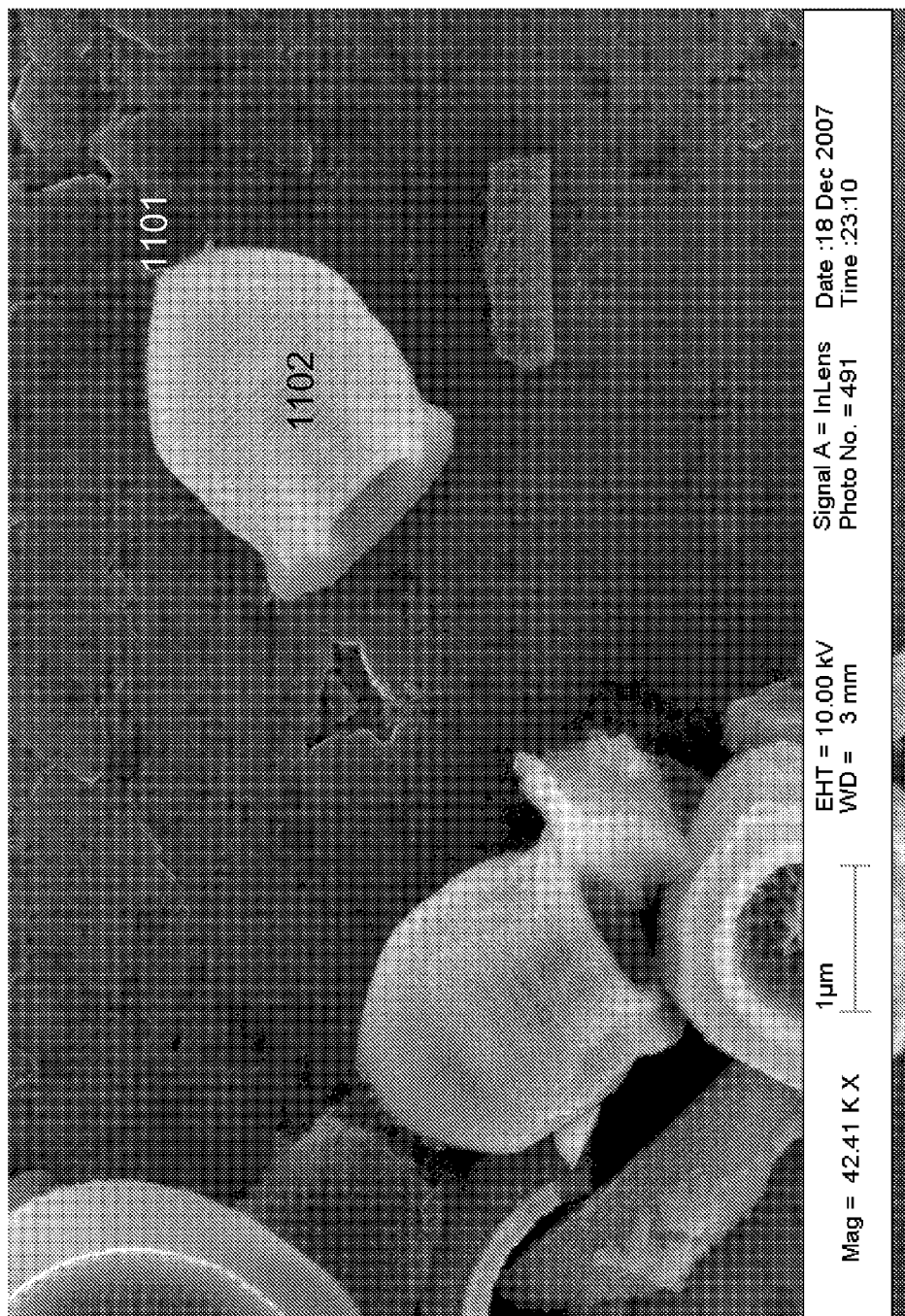


FIGURE 12

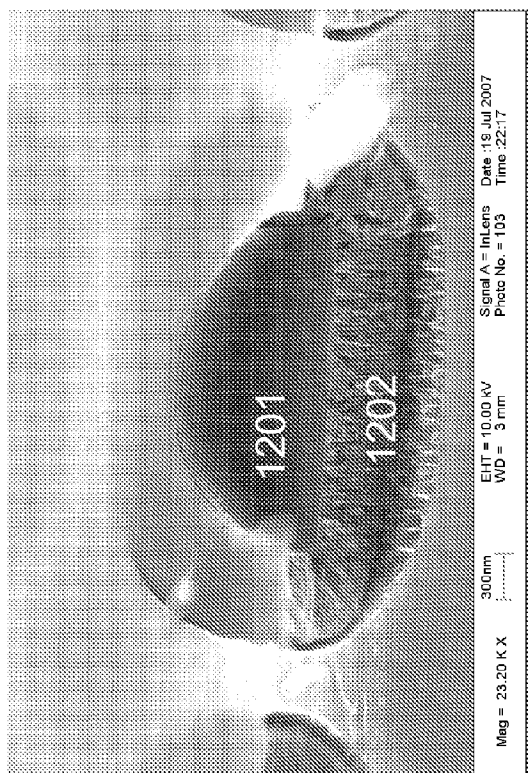
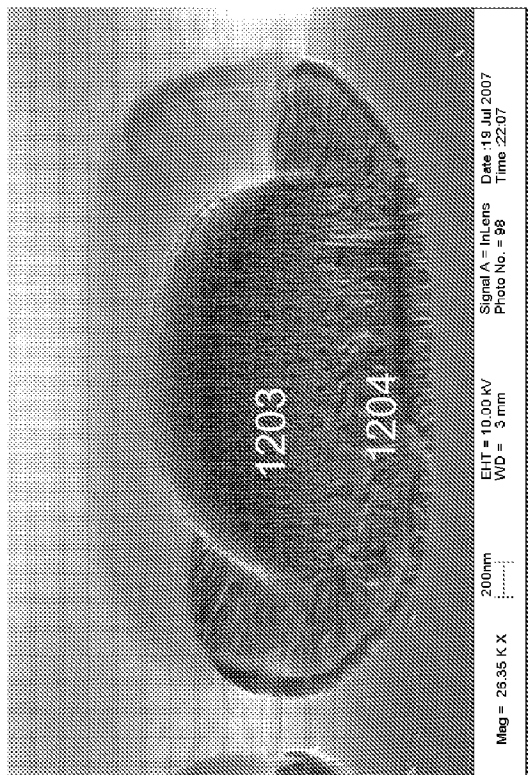
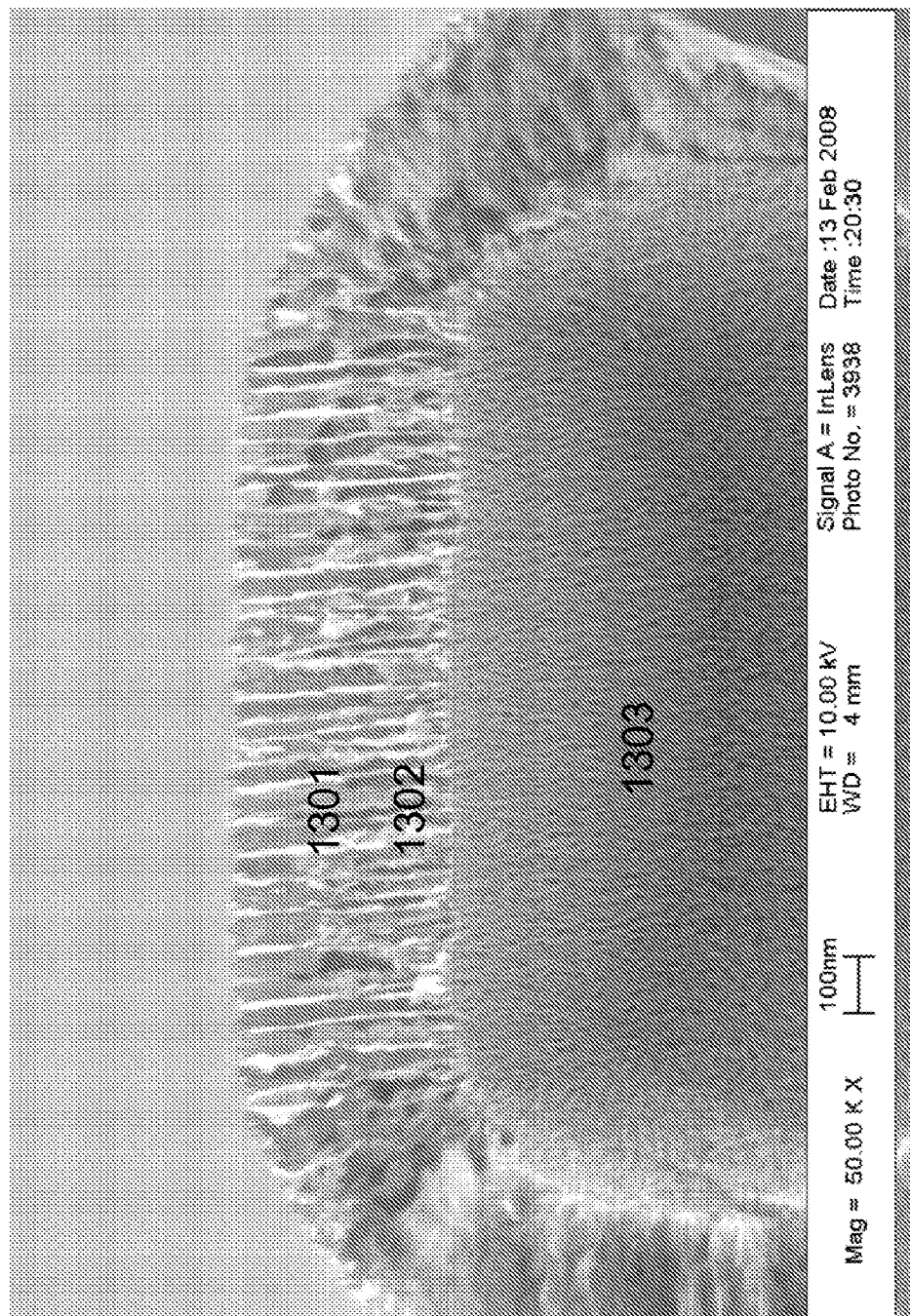


FIGURE 13



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ELECTROCHEMICAL METHOD OF MAKING POROUS PARTICLES USING A CONSTANT CURRENT DENSITY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119 (e) of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/914,358 filed Apr. 27, 2007 and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/914,348 filed Apr. 27, 2007, and is a continuation-in-part under 35 U.S.C. §120 of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/836,004 filed Aug. 8, 2007, the disclosures of each of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

This invention was made with government support under Grant No. W81XWH-04-2-0035, awarded by the U.S. Department of Defense and Grant No. SA23-06-017 awarded by NASA. The government has certain rights in this invention.

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

The present application relates generally to the field of nanotechnology and, in particular, to porous particles and methods of making thereof.

2. Description of Related Art

Porous particles, such as porous silicon particles and porous silica particles, have a number of applications including being used as drug delivery carriers. For example, porous silicon particles and methods of their making are disclosed in the following documents: U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,355,270 and 6,107,102; US patent publication no. 2006/0251562; Cohen et al., *Biomedical Microdevices* 5:3, 253-259, 2003; Meade et al., *Advanced Materials*, 2004, 16(20), 1811-1814; Thomas et al. *Lab Chip*, 2006, 6, 782-787; Meade et al., *phys. stat. sol. (RRL)* 1(2), R71-R-73 (2007); Salonen et al. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences* 97(2), 2008, 632-653; Salonen et al. *Journal of Controlled Release* 2005, 108, 362-374. A need exists for new types of porous particles and new methods of making them.

SUMMARY

One embodiment is a particle comprising a body defined by an outer surface, wherein the body comprises a first porous region and a second porous region, that differs from the first region in at least one property selected from the group consisting of a pore density, a pore size, a pore shape, a pore charge, a pore surface chemistry, and a pore orientation.

Another embodiment is a composition comprising a plurality of particles, wherein each particle of the plurality comprises a body defined by an outer surface, wherein the body comprises a first porous region and a second porous region, that differs from the first region in at least one property selected from the group consisting of a pore density, a pore size, a pore shape, a pore charge, a pore surface chemistry, and a pore orientation.

Yet another embodiment is a particle comprising a body defined by an outer surface, wherein the body comprises a wet etched porous region and wherein the particle does not include a nucleation layer associated with wet etching.

Yet another embodiment is a composition comprising a plurality of particles that each have a body defined by an outer

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surface, wherein the body comprises a wet etched porous region and wherein the particle does not include a nucleation layer associated with wet etching.

And yet another embodiment is a method of making porous particles comprising providing a substrate having a surface; forming a first porous layer in the substrate; patterning one or more particles on the substrate; forming in the substrate a second porous layer having a porosity larger than that of the first porous; and releasing the patterned one or more particles from the substrate, wherein the releasing comprises breaking the second porous layer and wherein the released one or more particles contain at least a portion of the first porous layer. And yet another embodiment is a method of making porous particles comprising providing a substrate having a surface; forming a first porous layer in the substrate via wet etching; removing a nucleation layer associated with the wet etching; patterning one or more particles on the surface of the substrate; and releasing the patterned one or more particles from the substrate, wherein the released one or more particles contain at least a portion of the first porous layer.

DRAWINGS

FIG. 1(A)-(B) schematically illustrate a method of fabricating porous particles that involves releasing particles from a substrate via electropolishing.

FIG. 2(A)-(B) schematically illustrate a method of fabricating porous particles that involves releasing particles from a substrate via formation of a release porous layer.

FIG. 3 schematically illustrates a method of fabricating porous particles, in which a formation of a porous layer on a substrate precedes patterning of particles.

FIG. 4 schematically illustrates a method of fabricating porous particles, in which formation of multiple porous layers on a substrate precedes patterning of particles.

FIG. 5 schematically illustrates a method of fabricating porous particles, in which patterning of particles on a substrate precedes formation of multiple porous layers.

FIG. 6 is a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) image of a bottom view of a 1.2 μm of porous silicon particle. The inset shows a close view of ~ 30 nm pores in the central region of the particle.

FIG. 7 is an SEM image of a top view of a 3 μm silicon particle having an oval cross section.

FIG. 8 is an SEM image of 3.1 μm particles that have a semispherical shape. The inset shows a detailed view of a surface of one of the particles with <10 nm pores.

FIG. 9A-C present SEM images of a porous silicon film with a nucleation layer (FIGS. 9A-B) and a porous silicon film without a nucleation layer (FIG. 9C).

FIG. 10 presents an SEM image of 3.2 micron silicon particles with a 500 nm trench formed by silicon RIE etching.

FIG. 11 presents an SEM image of silicon particles with a 1.5 μm trench formed by silicon etching.

FIG. 12 presents two SEM images of silicon particles: the left image shows a particle with a nucleation layer, while the right image shows a particle, on which a nucleation layer has been removed by RIE.

FIG. 13 is an SEM cross-section image of a silicon particle with two different porous regions along a longitudinal direction.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following documents, which are all incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, may be useful for understanding of the present inventions:

- 1) PCT publication no. WO 2007/120248 published Oct. 25, 2007;
- 2) US Patent Application Publication no. 2003/0114366;
- 3) U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/641,970 filed Dec. 20, 2006;
- 4) U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/870,777 filed Oct. 10, 2007;
- 5) U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/034,259 filed Feb. 20, 2008;
- 6) Tasciotti et al., Nature Nanotechnology, vol. 3, 151-158, 2008.

DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise specified “a” or “an” means one or more. “Nanoporous” or “nanopores” refers to pores with an average size of less than 1 micron.

“Biodegradable” refers to a material that can dissolve or degrade in a physiological medium or a biocompatible polymeric material that can be degraded under physiological conditions by physiological enzymes and/or chemical conditions.

“Biocompatible” refers to a material that, when exposed to living cells, will support an appropriate cellular activity of the cells without causing an undesirable effect in the cells such as a change in a living cycle of the cells; a change in a proliferation rate of the cells and a cytotoxic effect.

“Microparticle” refers to a particle having a maximum dimension from 1 micrometer to 1000 micrometers, or, in some embodiments from 1 micron to 100 microns as specified. “Nanoparticle” refers to a particle having a maximum dimension of less than 1 micron.

The present inventors developed new porous particles and new methods of making porous particles. According to the first embodiment, a particle may comprise a body defined by an outer surface, such that the body includes a first porous region and a second porous region, that differs from the first region in at least one property, such as a pore density, a pore size, a pore shape, a pore charge, a pore surface modification or a pore orientation.

The particle having two different porous regions may be used, for example, for loading two different populations of smaller particles, which may comprise at least one active agent such as a therapeutic agent or an imaging agent, as disclosed in a co-pending U.S. application Ser. No. 11/836,004.

In some embodiments, at least one of the first and a second porous region may be composed of a porous oxide material or a porous etched material. In certain embodiments, both the first and second porous regions may be composed of a porous oxide material or a porous etched material. Examples of porous oxide materials include, but not limited, porous silicon oxide, porous aluminum oxide, porous titanium oxide and porous iron oxide. The term “porous etched materials” refers to a material, in which pores are introduced via a wet etching technique, such as electrochemical etching. Examples of porous etched materials include porous semiconductors materials, such as porous silicon, porous germanium, porous GaAs, porous InP, porous SiC, porous Si_xGe_{1-x}, porous GaP, porous GaN.

In many embodiments, the first and the second porous regions comprise porous silicon. In many embodiments, at least a portion of or the whole body of the particles is composed of porous silicon.

The body of the particle may have a regular, i.e. non-random shape, in at least one cross section or as viewed from at least one direction using, for example, a microscopic technique, such as SEM.

Non-limiting examples of such regular shapes include a semispherical, a bowl, a frustum, a pyramid, a disc.

The dimensions of the particle are not particularly limited and depend on an application for the particle. For example, for intravascular administration, a maximum characteristic size of the particle can be smaller than a radius of the smallest capillary, which is about 4 to 5 microns in humans.

In some embodiments, the maximum characteristic size of the particle may be less than about 100 microns or less than about 50 microns or less than about 20 microns or less than about 10 microns or less than about 5 microns or less than about 4 microns or less than about 3 microns or less than about 2 microns or less than about 1 micron. Yet in some embodiments, the maximum characteristic size of the particle may be from 500 nm to 3 microns or from 700 nm to 2 microns. Yet in some embodiments, the maximum characteristic size of the particle may be greater than about 2 microns or greater than about 5 microns or greater than about 10 microns.

In some embodiments, the first porous region may differ from the second porous region in a pore size, i.e. a pore size of pores in the first porous region may be larger than a pore size in the second region or vice versa. For example, a pore size in one of the first and the second porous region may be at least 2 times, or at least 5 times, or at least 10 times, or at least 20 times or at least 50 times, or from 2 to 50 times or from 5 to 50 times or from 2 to 20 times or from 5 to 20 times larger than a pore size in the other of the first and the second porous region.

In many embodiments, at least one of the first and the second porous regions can be a nanoporous region. In certain embodiments, both the first and the second porous regions can be nanoporous regions.

In some embodiments, a pore size in at least one of the first and the second porous regions may be from about 1 nm to about 1 micron or from about 1 nm to about 800 nm or from about 1 nm to about 500 nm or from about 1 nm to about 300 nm or from about 1 nm to about 200 nm or from about 2 nm to about 100 nm.

In some embodiments, at least one of the first and the second porous regions can have an average pore size of no more than 1 micron or no more than 800 nm or more than 500 nm or more than 300 nm or no more than 200 nm or no more than 100 nm or no more than 80 nm or no more than 50 nm. In certain embodiments, both the first and the second porous regions can have their respective average pore size of no more than 1 micron or no more than 800 nm or more than 500 nm or more than 300 nm or no more than 200 nm or no more than 100 nm or no more than 80 nm or no more than 50 nm. In some embodiments, at least one of the first and the second porous regions can have an average pore size from about 10 to about 60 nm or from about 20 to about 40 nm.

In some embodiments, at least one of the first and the second porous regions can have an average pore size from about 1 nm to about 10 nm or from about 3 nm to about 10 nm or from about 3 nm to about 7 nm.

In some embodiments, one of the first and the second porous regions can have an average pore size from about 10 to about 60 nm or from about 20 to about 40 nm, while the other of the first and the second porous regions can have an average pore size from about 1 nm to about 10 nm or from about 3 nm to about 10 nm or from about 3 nm to about 7 nm.

In some embodiments, pores of the first porous region and the second porous regions may have the same or substantially the same orientation but have different average sizes.

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In general, pores sizes may be determined using a number of techniques including N_2 adsorption/desorption and microscopy, such as scanning electron microscopy.

In some embodiments, the first porous region and the second porous region may have different pore orientations. For instance, the outer surface of the particle may include a planar subsurface and pores of the first porous region may be perpendicular or substantially to the subsurface, while pores of the second porous region may be oriented in a direction, that is substantially different from the perpendicular direction, such as a direction parallel to the subsurface. Pore orientation may be determined using a microscopic technique such as SEM.

In some embodiments, pores of at least one of the first and second porous regions may be linear pores. In some embodiments, pores of both the first and second porous regions may be linear pores.

In some embodiments, pores of at least one of the first and second porous regions may be sponge like pores. In some embodiments, pores of both the first and second porous regions may be sponge like pores.

In some embodiments, pores of one of the first and second porous regions may be linear pores, while pores of the other of the first and second porous regions may be sponge like pores.

In some embodiments, pores of the first and second porous regions may have different pore surface charges. For example, a pore surface of the first porous region may be positively charged, while a pore surface of the second porous region may neutral or negatively charged.

In some embodiments, pores of the first and second porous regions may have different shapes. For example, pores of one of the first and second porous regions may cylindrical pores, while pores of the other of the first and second porous regions may be non-cylindrical pores. Pores shape may be determined using a microscopic technique, such as SEM.

In some embodiments, pores of the first and second porous regions may have different surface chemistry. A pore surface of the first porous region may be chemically modified with a first surface group, while a pore surface of the second porous region may be unmodified or chemically modified with a second surface group, which is different from the first surface group. For example, the pore surface of the first porous region may be silanized with an aminosilane, such as 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, while the pore surface of the second porous region may be silanized with a mercaptosilane, such as 3-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane.

In some embodiments, pores of the first and second porous regions may have different porous density. For example, the first porous region may have a higher porous density and vice versa.

In some embodiments, at least one of the first and second porous regions may be a biodegradable region. In some embodiments, both of the first and second porous regions may be biodegradable. In some embodiments, the whole body of the particle may be biodegradable.

In general, porous silicon may be bioinert, bioactive or biodegradable depending on its porosity and pore size. Also, a rate or speed of biodegradation of porous silicon may depend on its porosity and pore size, see e.g. Canham, *Bio-medical Applications of Silicon*, in Canham L T, editor. *Properties of porous silicon*. EMIS datareview series No. 18. London: INSPEC. p. 371-376. The biodegradation rate may also depend on surface modification. Thus, the particle may be such that the first porous region has a first rate of biodegra-

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ation, while the second porous region has a second rate of biodegradation, which is different from the first biodegradation rate.

In some embodiments, each the first porous and second regions may have a thickness, or the smallest characteristic dimension of more than 200 nm or more than 250 nm or more than 300 nm.

In some embodiments, the particle may be free or substantially free of a nucleation layer, which is an irregular porous layer, which is usually formed at the initial stage of electrochemical wet etching, when the etching solution starts to penetrate into a substrate. A thickness of the nucleation layer may depend on parameters of an etched substrate and electrochemical etching process. For the substrate's and etching parameters, that can be used to produce nanosized pores, a thickness of the nucleation layer can be from 1 nm to about 200 nm.

In some embodiments, the outer surface of the particle may have a surface chemistry different from a surface chemistry of at least one of the first and the second porous regions. Yet, in some embodiment, the outer surface of the particle may have a surface chemistry different from a surface chemistry of both the first and the second porous regions.

The particle may be a top-down fabricated particle, i.e. a particle produced utilizing top-down microfabrication or nanofabrication technique, such as photolithography, electron beam lithography, X-ray lithography, deep UV lithography, nanoimprint lithography or dip pen nanolithography. Such fabrication methods may allow for a scaled up production of particles that are uniform or substantially identical in dimensions.

Thus, the present inventions also provide a composition comprising a plurality of particles, wherein each particle of the plurality comprises a body defined by an outer surface, wherein the body comprises a first porous region and a second porous region, that differs from the first region in at least one property selected from the group consisting of a pore density, a pore size, a pore shape, a pore charge, a pore surface chemistry, and a pore orientation.

According to a second embodiment, a particle may comprise a body defined by an outer surface, wherein the body comprises a wet etched porous region, i.e. a porous region produced by a wet etching technique, such as an electrochemical wet etching, and wherein the particle does not include a nucleation layer associated with wet etching.

The particle of the second embodiment may have the same dimensions and shape as discussed above for the particle of the first embodiment. The wet etched porous region may have the same properties as properties of the first or the second porous regions of the particle of the first embodiment. The outer surface of the particle of the second embodiment may have the same properties as the outer surface of the particle of the second embodiment. As the particle of the first embodiment, the particle of the second embodiment may be a top-down fabricated particle.

The particle of the second embodiment may be a part of a composition that includes a plurality of particles, that are uniform in dimension and are substantially identical to the particle. The particles of the first and second embodiments may be prepared according to methods of making porous particles that are detailed below. Particles of the present inventions may be used for a variety of applications including drug delivery. In certain cases, an active agent, such as a therapeutic agent or an imaging agent, may be loaded directly in pores of the particles. Yet in some cases, smaller size particles,

which in turn comprise an active agent may be loaded in the pores as disclosed, for example, in U.S. application Ser. No. 11/836,004.

Methods of Making Porous Particles

A method of making porous particles may involve providing a substrate, forming a porous layer on a surface of the substrate, patterning one or more particles on a substrate and releasing the particles from the substrate, so that an individual released particle includes a portion of the porous layer. The porous layer formation and the patterning may be performed in a direct or reverse order. In other words, in some cases, the porous layer formation may precede the patterning, while, in some other embodiments, the porous layer formation may follow the patterning. The methods of the present inventions utilize micro/nanofabrication techniques, which have the following advantages 1) capability to make particles having a variety of predetermined shapes including but not limited to spherical, square, rectangular and ellipse; 2) very precise dimensional control; 3) control over porosity and pore profile; 4) complex surface modification is possible.

Substrate

Preferably, the substrate has at least one planar surface, such that the substrate can be patterned.

Preferably, the substrate comprises a wet etchable material, i.e. the material that can be porosified by a wet etching technique, such as electrochemical etching.

In certain embodiments, the substrate may be a crystalline substrate, such a wafer. In certain embodiments, the substrate may be a semiconducting substrate, i.e. a substrate comprising one or more semiconducting materials. Non-limiting examples of semiconducting materials include Ge, GaAs, InP, SiC, $\text{Si}_x\text{Ge}_{1-x}$, GaP, and GaN. In many embodiments, it may be preferred to utilize silicon as the substrate's material. Properties of the substrate, such as doping level, resistivity and a crystalline orientation of the surface, may be selected to obtain desired properties of pores.

Forming Porous Layer

The porous layer may be formed on the substrate using a number of techniques. Preferably, the porous layer is formed using a wet etching technique, i.e. by exposing the substrate to an etching solution that includes at least one etchant, such as a strong acid. Particular etchant may depend on the material of the substrate. For example, for germanium substrates, such an etchant may be a hydrochloric acid (HCl), while for silicon substrates the etchant may be a hydrofluoric etchant. Preferably, the formation of the porous layer is performed using an electrochemical etching process, during which an etching electric current is run through the substrate. Electrochemical etching of silicon substrates to form porous silicon layers is detailed, for example, in Salonen et al., *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2008, 97(2), 632. For electrochemical etching of silicon substrates, the etching solution may include, in addition to HF, water and/or ethanol.

In some embodiments, during the electrochemical etching process, the substrate may act as one of the electrodes. For example, during the electrochemical etching of silicon, the silicon substrate may act as an anode, while a cathode may be an inert metal, such as Pt. In such a case, a porous layer is formed on a side of the substrate facing away from the inert metal cathode. Yet in some other embodiments, during the electrochemical etching, the substrate may be placed between two electrodes, which each may comprise an inert metal.

The electrochemical etching process may be performed in a reactor or a cell resistant to the etchant. For example, when the etchant is HF, the electrochemical etching process may be performed in a reactor or a cell comprising an HF-resistant material. Examples of HF-resistant materials include fluo-

ropolymers, such as polytetrafluoroethylene. The electrochemical etching may be performed by monitoring a current at one of the electrodes, e.g. by monitoring anodic current, (galvanostatically) or voltage (potentiostatically). In some embodiments, it may be preferable to perform electrochemical etching at a constant current density, which may allow for a better control of the formed porous layer properties and/or for a better reproducibility from sample to sample.

In some embodiments, if the formation of two different stable porous regions is desired, two different constant currents may be applied. For example, a first current density may be applied to form a first stable porous layer and then a second current density may be applied to form a second stable porous layer, which may differ from the first stable porous layer in a pore size and/or porosity.

In some embodiments, parameters of the formed porous layer, such as pore size, porosity, thickness, pore profile and/or pore shape, and thus the respective parameters of the fabricated particles may be tuned by selecting parameters of the electrochemical etching process, such as a concentration and a composition of the etching solution, applied electrical current (and potential), etching time, temperature, stirring conditions, presence and absence of illumination (and parameters of illumination, such as intensity and wavelength) as well as parameters the etched substrate, such as the substrate's composition, the substrate's resistivity, the substrate's crystallographic orientation and the substrate's level and type of doping.

In some embodiments, along the pores in the formed porous layer may have a predetermined longitudinal profile, which is a profile perpendicular or substantially perpendicular to the surface of the substrate. Such longitudinal profile may be generated by varying the electrical current density during the electrochemical etching. For longitudinal pores in the porous layer, both porosity and pore size may be varied. Accordingly, in some embodiments, a profiled pore in the porous layer and in the fabricated porous particles may have a smaller size at top, i.e. at the surface of the substrate, and a larger pore at bottom, i.e. deeper in the substrate. Yet in some embodiments, a profiled pore in the porous layer and in the fabricated porous particles may have a larger size at the top, and a small size at the bottom. In some embodiments, profiled pores in the porous layer and in the fabricated particles may also have different porosity at the top and at the bottom.

In many embodiments, the electrochemical etching may start with a pulse of a larger electrical current for a short time to prevent or reduce the formation of a nucleation layer. The nucleation layer may be also removed by etching the nucleation layer after the formation of the porous layer. Such etching may be performed by dry etching technique, such as RIE. An appropriate measure may be taken to protect the areas underneath. For example, a photoresist may be placed on the surface, and planation may be performed by baking, and then plasma etch-back may be applied to expose a portion of the surface of the substrate that has to be etched.

For electrochemical etching, a backside of the substrate, i.e. the side of the substrate opposite to the one of which the porous layer is formed, may be coated with a conductive layer, such as a metal layer, to ensure electrical contact. Such a conductive layer may be coated using a number of techniques, including thermal evaporation and sputtering.

Nucleation Layer

During the electrochemical etching, the etching solution can start its pore formation through a formation of a nucleation layer, which is a surface layer of the substrate and in which pores have properties different from the desired properties of the porous layer. The nucleation layer may be char-

acterized by irregularities of its pore properties and associated surfaces roughness, which may on a scale larger than a pore size.

In many applications, the nucleation layer on the surface of porous particles is undesirable. For example, when the silicon porous particles are used for loading smaller size particles inside them, the nucleation layer on the surface of the larger may reduce loading efficiency.

In some embodiments, a nucleation layer is removed or prevented from forming. In some embodiments, during the electrochemical etching, prior to applying a current to produce the desired pores in the porous layer, a larger current may be applied to prevent the formation of the nucleation layer. Yet in some embodiments, after the formation of the porous layer, the nucleation layer may be removed by dry etching, such as RIE.

Patterning

Patterning on a surface of the substrate may be performed using any of a number of techniques, using a lithographic technique, such as photolithography, X-ray lithography, deep UV lithography, nanoimprint lithography or dip-pen lithography. The photolithographic technique can be, for example, contact aligner lithography, scanner lithography, or immersion lens lithography. Using a different mask, in case of photolithography, or mold, it may be possible to design particles having a number of predetermined regular, i.e. non-random shapes, such as spherical shape, square, rectangular, ellipse, disk and semi-spherical shapes. Patterning may be used to define lateral shape and dimensions of the particle, i.e. shape and dimensions of the particle in the cross section parallel to the surface of the substrate. When the formation of a porous layer precedes the patterning, the lateral dimensions of the fabricated particles are substantially the same as the lateral dimensions of the patterned features. When the patterning precedes the formation of a porous layer, the lateral dimensions of the fabricated particles may be larger than the lateral dimensions of the patterned features. Patterning allows one to produce particles having a predetermined regular, i.e. non-random, lateral shape. For example, in photolithographic patterning, masks of various shapes may be used to produce a desired predetermined shape, while in nanoimprint lithography, molds or stamps of various shape may be used for the same purpose. The predetermined non-random lateral shapes for the particles are not particularly limited. For example, the particles may have circular, square, polygonal and elliptical shapes.

Releasing

In some embodiments, the particles may be released from the wafer after the patterning and porous layer formation steps via electropolishing, which may involve applying a sufficiently large electrical current density to the wafer. Yet in some embodiments, the releasing of the particles from the wafer may involve a formation of an additional porous layer, which has a larger porosity than the already formed porous layer. This higher porosity layer will be referred to as a release layer. The release layer can have a porosity large enough so that it can be easily broken when desired using, for example, mechanical techniques, such as exposing the substrate to ultrasonic energy. At the same time, the release layer can be strong enough to hold the earlier formed porous layer intact with the substrate.

Surface Modification

Any of a number of techniques may be used to modify surface properties of the particles, i.e. surface properties of particle's outside surface, and/or surface properties of particle's pores. In many embodiments, surface modification of fabricated particles may be done while the particles are still

intact with the substrate, before the particles are released. The types of surface modification for the particles may include, but are not limited to, chemical modification including polymer modification and oxidation; plasma treatment; metal or metal ion coating; chemical vapor deposition (CVD) coating, atomic layer deposition; evaporation and sputtered films, and ion implantation. In some embodiments, the surface treatment is biological for biomedical targeting and controlled degradation.

Because the surface modification of the particles may be performed before the particles are released from the substrates, asymmetrical surface modification is also possible. The asymmetric surface modification means a surface modification on one side of the particle is different than that on the other side of the particle. For example, one side of the surface of the particle may be modified, while the other side of the surface of the particle may remain unmodified. For instance, pores of the particles may be fully or partially filled with a sacrificial material, such as a sacrificial photoresist. Thus, only the outer surface of the particles is being treated during the surface modification. After selective removal of the sacrificial material, only the outer surface of the particles is modified, i.e. the pore surface of the particles remain unmodified. In some embodiments, the outer surface may be patterned by, for example, photolithography, so that one part of the outer surface may have one modification, while another part of the outer surface may have another modification. Exemplary surface modification protocols are presented further in the text. Embodiments described herein are further illustrated by, though in no way limited to, the following working examples.

Example 1

Fabrication of Porous Silicon Particles. Electropolishing Release

In a process schematically illustrated in FIGS. 1A and 1B, patterning of the substrate precedes the porous layer formation and release of the particles is performed via electropolishing. The fabrication starts with obtaining a silicon wafer **101**. The surface of the wafer **101** may be optionally roughened by a treatment, such as KOH dipping or reactive-ion etching (RIE). The roughening of the surface may help in removing or preventing the formation of the nucleation layer on the surface. A protective layer **102** is then deposited on at least one surface of the wafer **101** to protect the wafer from electrochemical etching in HF based solution. The protective layer **102** can be a material resistant to electrochemical etching in HF solution. Examples of such materials include silicon nitride or photoresist.

Then the protective layer **102** is patterned. FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate patterning of the protective layer by a lithographic technique. As FIGS. 1Ac and 1Bc, a layer of a resistant material **103** is deposited over the protective layer **102**. The resistant material is a material that does not get removed under the conditions, for which the protective layer gets removed. One example of such a material is a photoresist. The undesired area of the protective layer **102** on the front surface of the wafer is removed as well as the protective layer on the back side on the wafer, see FIGS. 1Ac and 1Bc. The resistant material **103** is removed as well, see FIG. 1Ad. The protective layer is patterned in such a way so that the spaces between the patterned areas **110** of the protective layer define the shape and dimensions of the fabricated particles.

In some cases, as illustrated in FIG. 1Bd, trenches are formed in the spaces **104** between the patterned areas **110** of

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the protective layer. The trenches may be formed by, for example, by a dry etching technique, such as RIE. The depth and shape of trenches are used to define the cross section of the particles perpendicular to the surface of the substrate and thus the shape of the particles. The depth and shape of the trenches may be also to control mechanical and/or porous properties of the fabricated particle.

A porous layer **106** is formed in and around the spaces unprotected by the patterned areas **110** of the protective layer, see FIGS. **1A**f and **1B**f. To form the porous layer **106**, the wafer is exposed to a solution that includes HF and optionally a surfactant, such as an ethanol, under a DC electrical current, a value of which may be selected to generate pores of a desired size. If a nucleation layer **105** is undesirable, a larger DC current is applied prior to applying the DC current corresponding to the desired pore size, see FIG. **1A**e.

The formed porous layer **106** has two different pore orientations in the region unprotected by the patterned areas **110** and in the region of the substrate under the protective layer areas **110**. The former may have pores oriented perpendicular or substantially perpendicular to the surface of the substrate, while the latter may have pores oriented parallel to the surface of the substrate or angled to the surface with an angle substantially different from 90.degree.

The particles **108** or **109** is released via electropolishing, which forms a gap **107** underneath the porous layer **106**, see FIGS. **1A**g,h and **1B**g,h. The remaining protective layer is then removed. The particles may be collected in the solution by a number of techniques, including filtration. The particles **109** have a trench formed in them that defines their shape and their mechanical and porous properties. For example, a part of the particle **109** under the trench may have a pore size and porosity that are different from a pore size and porosity at the sides of the particle **109**, i.e. non-trench part of the particle **109**.

Example 2

Fabrication of Porous Silicon Particles. Release Via Formation of the Second Porous Layer

In a process schematically illustrated in FIGS. **2A** and **2B**, patterning of the substrate precedes a porous layer formation and release of the particles is performed via a formation of a second layer. The fabrication process starts with obtaining of a silicon wafer **201**. As in the previous protocol, a surface the wafer **201** may be roughened by, for example, KOH dipping or RIE. As in Example 1, a protective layer **202** is then deposited on the wafer to protect the wafer from electrochemical etching in HF based solution, see FIG. **2A**a. As in Example 1, the protective film **202** is then patterned using, for example, a lithographic technique, see FIGS. **2A**b,c and **2B**b, c. As in Example 1, the patterning involves deposition of a resistant film **203**, see FIGS. **2B**b and **2A**b. The undesired area of the protective film on the front side of the wafer is removed, as well as the protective film on the back side of the wafer **201**, see FIGS. **2B**c and **2A**c. As in Example 1, the protective layer **202** is patterned in such a way so that the spaces between the patterned areas **210** define the shape and dimensions of the fabricated particles.

As illustrated in FIG. **2B**d, trenches **204** are formed in the spaces between the patterned areas **210** of the protective layer. The trenches are formed by dry etching, such as RIE. The depth and shape of trenches are used to define the cross section of the particles perpendicular to the surface of the substrate and thus the shape of the particles. The depth and

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shape of the trenches may be also used to control mechanical and porous properties of the formed particles.

A porous layer **206** is formed in and around the spaces unprotected by the patterned areas **210** of the protective layer, see FIGS. **2A**e,f and **2B**f. To form the porous layer **206**, the wafer is exposed to a solution that includes HF and optionally a surfactant under a DC electrical current, a value of which may be selected to generate pores of a desired size. If a nucleation layer is undesirable, a larger DC current is applied prior to applying the DC current corresponding to the desired pore size.

The formed porous layer **206** has two different pore orientations in the region unprotected by the patterned areas **210** and in the region of the substrate under the protective layer areas **210**. The former has pores oriented perpendicular or substantially perpendicular to the surface of the substrate, while the latter has pores oriented parallel to the surface of the substrate or angled to the surface of the substrate with an angle substantially different from 90 degree.

After the formation of the porous layer **206**, a larger electrical current is applied to form a second porous layer **207** that has a larger porosity than the first layer, see FIGS. **2B**f and **2A**f. This larger electrical current is selected to be such that that the second porous layer **207** is fragile enough for mechanical break-down, but still can hold the particles in place.

If the nucleation layer has not been removed earlier, it may be removed at this stage by using a dry etching technique, such as RIE. The patterned areas **210** of the protective film are removed, see FIGS. **2A**g and **2B**g. The particles kept in the wafer **201** by the second porous layer **207** can be then chemically modified, if desired.

The particles **208** or **209** are released from the wafer **201** in a solution by breaking the second porous layer **207**, which can be done for example by mechanical means such as exposing the wafer to ultrasonic vibrations, see FIGS. **2A**h and **2B**h. The particles **209** have a trench formed in them that defines their shape and their mechanical and porous properties. For example, a part of the particle **209** under the trench may have a pore size and porosity that are different from a pore size and porosity at the sides of the particle **209**, i.e. non-trench part of the particle **209**.

The shapes of particles fabricated in Examples 1 and 2 may be semispherical, bowl, frustum, etc., depending on the etching condition. For example, for the bowl shape, a depth of the bowl can depend on a depth of the trench formed into the particle patterns prior to electrochemical wet etching.

Example 3

Fabrication of Porous Silicon Particles

In a process schematically illustrated in FIG. **3**, porous layer formation precedes particles patterning. The process starts with obtaining a silicon wafer **301**. To form a porous layer **302**, the wafer is then exposed to a solution that includes HF and optionally surfactant, under a DC electrical current, a value of which is selected to obtain a desired size of pores in the layer **302**, see FIG. **3a**. A larger electrical current is subsequently applied to form a second porous layer **303** in the substrate **301** underneath the first porous layer. This larger electrical current is selected so that the second porous layer **303** has a larger porosity than the first porous layer **302**, see FIG. **3b**. Preferably, this larger electrical current is selected to be such that the porous layer **303** is fragile enough for mechanical break-down if necessary, but, at the same time, can hold formed particles in place within the wafer.

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After the formation of the second porous layer, the substrate may be patterned. For example, one can deposit a photoresist layer onto the porous silicon film **301**. The photoresist layer is then patterned to define particles. For example, in FIG. 3, patterned areas **304** of the photoresist layer (FIG. 3c) define the particles. The undesired area of the porous silicon layer **302**, i.e. the areas of the porous layer **302** not covered by the patterned areas **304** of the photoresist layer, is removed by, for example, dry etching, such as RIE, see FIG. 3d. The patterned areas **304** of the photoresist layer may be then removed.

The particles kept in the wafer **301** by the second porous layer **303**, see FIG. 3e, can be then chemically modified, if desired. The particles **306** are released from the wafer **301** in a solution by breaking the second porous layer **302**, which can be done for example by mechanical means, such as exposing the wafer to ultrasonic vibrations, see FIG. 3f.

Example 4

High Yield Fabrication of Porous Silicon Particles I

The process of Example 3 may be transformed to a multi-layer method, which allows for producing a high yield of fabricated particles. The method starts with obtaining a silicon wafer **401**. The wafer **401** is then exposed to HF/surfactant solution, and DC electrical current is applied for certain time to form a first porous silicon layer **402**, see FIG. 4a. Then a larger electrical current is applied to form a second porous layer **403** with larger porosity as a release layer. This larger current may be selected to be such that the second porous layer **403** is fragile enough for mechanical break-down, but, at the same time, can hold the particles in the wafer **401**.

The steps of forming a stable porous layer, such as the first porous layer **402**, and forming a breakable release porous layer, such as the second porous layer **403**, is repeated to form a periodical layered structure. For example, FIG. 4b shows such a periodic structure, in which stable porous layers **402** are separated by breakable release layers **403**. Patterning of particles may then be performed.

For example, a masking layer, such as a metal film, may be deposited on the top first porous layer **402**. A photoresist layer is placed on top of the masking film. In the case when the metal masking film is not deposited, the photoresist may be placed directly of the top first porous layer **402**. Then, a lithographic technique is applied to pattern the photoresist layer. As shown in FIG. 4c, the patterned photoresist layer includes patterned photoresist areas, which define shape and dimensions of fabricated particles. An undesired area of the periodical porous structure, i.e. the area of the periodical structure not covered by the patterned photoresist areas **404**, is then removed to form stacks **406** topped by the patterned photoresist areas **404**, see FIG. 4d. Then, the photoresist film and/or the masking film is removed from the top of the stacks **406**, see FIG. 4e, by using, for example, piranha solution (1 volume H_2O_2 and 2 volumes of H_2SO_4). If desired, particles **405**, which are formed from portions of stable porous layers and which are kept in the stacks **406** by releasable porous layers may then be chemically modified. A release of the particles **405** from the stacks **406** into a solution may be performed by mechanical means, such as exposing the wafer **401** with the stacks **406** to ultrasonic vibrations, see FIG. 4f.

Example 5

High Yield Fabrication of Porous Silicon Particles II

The present example presents an alternative method for a high yield fabrication of porous silicon particles. Starting

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from a heavily doped p++ type (100) silicon wafer with a resistivity of 0.005 ohm-cm (Silicon Quest Inc.) **501**, FIG. 5a, a protective layer is deposited on the wafer to protect the wafer from anisotropic etching, such as Deep RIE. The protective layer may be, for example, as a silicon dioxide film or a photoresist film. In this embodiment the protective layer was a photoresist film. The protective film is then patterned to form patterned areas **502** of the protective layer that define a cross section shape and dimensions of particles to be fabricated, see FIG. 5a. This initial patterning of the protective layer may performed similarly to the patterning of the protective layer illustrated in FIG. 1A (a)-(d).

An anisotropic etching technique is then applied to unprotected areas of the wafer to form pillars **503** underneath the patterned areas **502** of the protective film, see FIG. 5b. The protective film **502** on the top of the pillars **503** is then removed, see FIG. 5c, by using for example piranha solution (1 volume H_2O_2 and 2 volumes H_2SO_4). Then, a second protective layer **504** is deposited over the pillars **503** and in the etched areas between the pillars **503**, see FIG. 5c. The second protective layer **504** can be such so that it can protect the wafer from electrochemical etching in HF based solution. For example, the second protective layer **504** can be a silicon nitride film or a photoresist film. The tops of the pillars **503** are then exposed by removing portions of the second protective layer **504** by, for example, RIE, chemical etching or planation. Preferably, after such removal, the second protective layer **504** remains intact on the sides and at the bottom of the etched areas, see FIG. 5d.

After that, the nanopores are formed by electrochemical etching using a mixture of hydrofluoric acid (HF) and ethanol (3:7 v/v) with applied current density of 80 mA/cm² for 25 seconds to form a first porous layer **505**, which is a stable porous layer from which the particles are formed. The applied DC current may be selected to form pores with a size desired in the particle. After that, a release high porosity layer, **506** is formed by applying the current density of 220 mA/cm² for 6 seconds, which is a release porous layer with a larger porosity than the first porous layer **505**. This larger electrical current may be selected to be such so that the release porous layer is, on one hand, fragile enough for mechanical break-down, and, on the other, it is strong enough to hold the particles in place before the release. The steps of formation of a stable porous layer, such as the layer **505** and formation of a release layer, such as a layer **506** are then repeated a desired number of times to form a periodical layered structure in the pillars **503**. For example, FIG. 5(e) shows a periodical structure formed by interchanging stable porous layers **505** and release porous layers **506**. Upon the formation of the periodic stack structure, the remaining second protective layer may be removed, see FIG. 5f.

If desired, particles **507**, which are formed from portions of stable porous layers **505** and which are kept in the periodic stack structures by releasable porous layers **506**, may then chemically modified. A release of the particles **507** from the stacks into a solution may be performed by mechanical means, such as exposing the wafer **501** with the stacks to ultrasonic vibrations, see FIG. 5g.

In the above method, the step of forming large porosity release layers may be replaced by electropolishing. In this case, the formed periodic structures may include interchanging stable porous layers and gaps formed by electropolishing, instead of the release porous layer. The stable porous layers is hold intact with the wafer by the remaining second protective layer **504**. In such a case, the release of the particles formed from the stable porous layers is performed by removing the

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remaining second protective layer. Prior to the release, the particles may be chemically modified while still intact with the wafer.

Surface Modification Protocols

Below are provided exemplary protocols, which may be used for surface modification of silicon particles by oxidation, silanization and attaching targeting moieties, such as antibodies.

Oxidation of Silicon Microparticles

Silicon microparticles suspended in IPA are dried in a glass beaker kept on a hot plate (80-90° C.). Silicon particles are then be oxidized in piranha solution (1 volume H₂O₂ and 2 volumes of H₂SO₄). The particles are sonicated after the H₂O₂ addition and then the acid is added. The suspension is then heated to 100-110° C. for 2 hours with intermittent sonication to disperse the particles. The suspension is then washed in DI water till the pH of the suspension is about 5.5-6. Particles can be then transferred to appropriate buffer, IPA (isopropyl alcohol) or stored in water and refrigerated till further use.

Silanization

- i) Prior to the silanization process, the oxidized particles can also be hydroxylated in 1.5 M HNO₃ acid for approximately 1.5 hours (room temperature). Particles were then washed 3-5 times in DI water (washing can include suspending in water and centrifuging, followed by the removal of supernatant and the repeating of the procedure).
- ii) APTES Treatment. The particles were again rinsed in IPA (isopropyl alcohol) by washing them in IPA twice. Then the particles were suspended in IPA solution containing 0.5% (v/v) of APTES (3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane) for 45 minutes at room temperature. The particles were then washed with IPA 4-6 times by centrifugation and stored in IPA refrigerated. Alternatively, the particles can be aliquoted, dried and stored under vacuum and desiccant till further use.
- iii) MPTMS Treatment. The particles can also be treated with MPTMS by first hydroxylating the particles in HNO₃, using the same procedure (i) as above. After the washes with water and IPA, the particles can be silanized with MPTMS (3-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane) 0.5% v/v and 0.5% v/v in IPA for 4 hours. The particles were then washed with IPA 4-6 times, and then stored in IPA refrigerated, or alternatively aliquoted, dried, and stored under vacuum and desiccant.
- iv) Conjugation of Antibodies. Microparticles can also be modified with APTES and/or MPTMS as described above to provide reactive sites for further surface treatment. Sulfo-SMCC, a water soluble analog of succinimidyl 4-N-maleimidomethyl cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (SMCC) crosslinker, was used to crosslink the particles with the anti-VEGFR2 antibody. The total number of particles used for conjugating both APTES and MPTMS particles with the anti-VEGFR2 was about 7.03×10⁶. The particles were washed and centrifuged in phosphate buffer containing 0.5% Triton X-100 6 times followed by 4 washes in plain phosphate buffer and then read on the plate reader.

Immobilization of antibodies, such as IgG, EGFR, VEGFR, to nanoporous silicon particles via a chemical scaffold by surface silanization followed by subsequent coupling methods involving readily available protein crosslinking agents capable of covalently linking these antibodies has been experimentally demonstrated.

Surface Modification with APTES

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In another exemplary APTES surface modification, porous silicon particles are hydroxylated in 1.5M HNO₃ for 1 hr. Amine groups are introduced on the surface by silanization with a solution comprising 0.5% v/v 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTES) in isopropanol (IPA) for 30 min at room temperature. Optionally, thiol groups can be coated on the surface using 0.5% v/v 3-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane (MPTMS) and 0.5% v/v H₂O in IPA. APTES-coated and MPTMS-coated particles can be suspended in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and reacted with the crosslinker 1 mM N-succinimidyl-5-acetylthioacetate (SATA), 1 mM sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (Sulfo-SMCC), 1 mM N-Succinimidyl[4-iodoacetyl]aminobenzoate (Sulfo-SIAB), or 1 mM succinimidyl 6-(3-[2-pyridyldithio]-propionamido)hexanoate (SPDP) for 1 h at room temperature. Then the antibodies can be bioconjugated on the particles.

Example 6

Fabrication of "Large Pore" Silicon Particles

FIG. 6 shows a scanning electron image of a 1.2 μm silicon porous particle fabricated as follows. Heavily doped p++ type (100) wafer with resistivity of 0.005 ohm-cm (Silicon Quest Inc) was used as the substrate. A 200 nm layer of silicon nitride was deposited by Low Pressure Chemical Vapor Deposition (LPCVD) System. Standard photolithography was used to pattern the 1 μm circular particle patterns using EVG 620 aligner (vacuum contact). The silicon nitride was then selectively removed by reactive ion etching (RIE). The silicon nitride on the back side of the wafer was removed by RIE. 300 nm silicon trenches were etched into silicon in exposed particle patterns. The photoresist was removed with piranha (H₂SO₄:H₂O₂=3:1 by volume). Aluminum film was coated on the backside of the wafer. The wafer was then placed in a home-made Teflon® cell for electrochemical etching. The nanopores were formed in the mixture of hydrofluoric acid (HF) and Ethanol (3:7 v/v) with applied current density of 80 mA/cm² for 25 second. A release high porosity layer was formed by applying the current density of 400 mA/cm² for 6 second. After removing the nitride layer by HF, particles were released in IPA by exposure to ultrasound for 1 minute. The IPA containing porous silicon particles was collected and stored.

The morphology of the silicon particles was determined using LEO 1530 scanning electron microscopy. Particles in IPA were directly placed on aluminum SEM sample stage and dried. The SEM stages with particles are loaded into LEO 1530 sample chamber. The acceleration voltage of electron beam is 10 kV, and working distance is about 5 mm. The SEM image in FIG. 6 shows a bottom view, i.e. a view of a side, which was away from a front surface of the wafer during the fabrication, of a particle having a circular (1.2 μm in diameter) shape parallel to the surface of the wafer. The overall 3 dimensional shape of the particle in FIG. 6 is semispherical. The image in FIG. 6 shows regions 601 and 602, which correspond to pores parallel or angled to the surface and pores perpendicular to the surface, respectively. The pore size in the center of particle is about 30 nm. The resulting particles are bigger than the original patterns because the porous layer may penetrate beneath and into the protected area of the substrate during electrochemical etching.

Example 7

Fabrication of Oval Shaped "Large Pore" Silicon Particles

FIG. 7 shows an SEM image of a silicon particle having an oval cross section. The particle was fabricated as follows.

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Heavily doped p++ type (100) wafer with resistivity of 0.005 ohm-cm (Silicon Quest Inc) was used as the substrate. A 200 nm layer of silicon nitride was deposited by Low Pressure Chemical Vapor Deposition (LPCVD) System. Standard photolithography was used to pattern the 2 μ m oval shaped particles using EVG 620 aligner. The nitride was then selectively removed by reactive ion etching (RIE). The silicon nitride on the back side of the wafer was removed by RIE. 600 nm silicon trenches are etched into silicon in exposed particle patterns. The photoresist was removed with piranha (H_2SO_4 : H_2O_2 =3:1 by volume). The wafer was then placed in a home-made Teflon® cell for electrochemical etching. The etching solution was a mixture of hydrofluoric acid (HF) and ethanol (3:7 v/v). A high density electrical current of 400 mA/cm² was applied for 1 second to remove a nucleation layer. Then the nanopores were formed with applied current density of 80 mA/cm² for 25 second. A high porosity release layer was formed by applying a current density of 400 mA/cm² for 6 second. After removing the nitride layer by HF, particles were released in IPA by ultrasound for 1 minute. The IPA solution containing porous silicon particles was collected and stored. A drop of the IPA solution containing the fabricated particles was directly placed on aluminum SEM sample stage and dried. The SEM image was measured using a LEO 1530 scanning electron microscope. The acceleration voltage of electron beam is 10 kV, and working distance is about 5 mm. The SEM image in FIG. 7 shows the top view of the resulting particle. The particle has a region 701, in which pores are parallel or angled to the surface, and a region 702, in which pores are perpendicular to the surface.

Example 8

Fabrication of "Small Pore" Silicon Particles

FIG. 8 is an SEM image showing 3.1 μ m particles that have a semispherical shape. The particles were fabricated as follows. Heavily doped p++ type (100) wafer with resistivity of 0.005 ohm-cm (Silicon Quest Inc) was used as a substrate. A 200-350 nm layer of silicon nitride was deposited on the substrate by Low Pressure Chemical Vapor Deposition (LPCVD) System. Photolithography was used to pattern the 2 μ m circular particle patterns. The nitride was then selectively removed by reactive ion etching (RIE). The silicon nitride on the back side of the wafer was removed by RIE. The photoresist was removed with piranha (H_2SO_4 : H_2O_2 =3:1 by volume). The wafer was then placed in a home-made Teflon® cell for electrochemical etching. The nanopores were formed in a mixture of hydrofluoric acid (HF) and Ethanol (1:1 v/v) with a current density of 6 mA/cm² applied for 1 min 45 second. A high porosity release layer was formed by applying a higher current density of 320 mA/cm² for 6 second in the mixture of hydrofluoric acid (HF) and Ethanol (2:5 v/v). After removing the nitride layer by HF, the particles were released by exposing the substrate to ultrasonic vibrations for 1 minute. A drop containing particles in IPA was directly placed on an aluminum SEM sample stage and dried. The SEM image was measured using a LEO 1530 scanning electron microscope. The acceleration voltage of electron beam is 10 kV, and working distance is about 5 mm. The SEM image in FIG. 8 shows the fabricated particles. The inset demonstrates that the fabricated particle have a pore size of less than 10 nm.

Example 9

Fabrication of "Large Pore" Silicon Particles

FIG. 10 shows an SEM image of 3.2 μ m silicon particles with 500 nm trench. The particles were fabricated as follows.

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Heavily doped p++ type (100) wafer with resistivity of 0.005 ohm-cm (Silicon Quest Inc) was used as a substrate. A 100 nm layer of low stress silicon nitride was deposited on the substrate by Low Pressure Chemical Vapor Deposition (LPCVD) System. Standard photolithography was used to pattern the 2 μ m circular particle patterns using EVG 620 aligner. The nitride was then selectively removed by reactive ion etching (RIE). The silicon nitride on the back side of the wafer was removed by RIE. 500 nm silicon trenches were etched into silicon on the exposed particle patterns by RIE. The photoresist was removed with piranha (H_2SO_4 : H_2O_2 =3:1 by volume). The wafer was then placed in a home-made Teflon® cell for electrochemical etching. The nanopores were formed in a mixture of hydrofluoric acid (HF) and Ethanol (1:3 v/v) with a current density of 16 mA/cm² applied for 105 second. A higher porosity release layer was formed by applying a current density of 220 mA/cm² for 6 second. After removing the nitride layer by HF, the particles were released in IPA by exposing the wafer to ultrasonic vibration for 1 minute. The IPA solution containing porous silicon particles was collected and stored.

A drop containing the particles in IPA was directly placed on an aluminum SEM sample stage and dried. The SEM image was measured using a LEO 1530 scanning electron microscope. The acceleration voltage of electron beam was 10 kV, and working distance is about 5 mm. The SEM image in FIG. 10 shows the resulting bowl shaped particles. The particles have about 30 nm pores on the bottom of the bowl and smaller pores on the sides.

Example 10

Fabrication of "Large Pore" Silicon Particles with Deep Trenches Etching

FIG. 11 shows an SEM image of fabricated silicon particles with ~1.5 μ m deep trench formed by silicon etching. The particles were fabricated as follows.

Heavily doped p++ type (100) wafer with resistivity of 0.005 ohm-cm (Silicon Quest Inc) was used as a substrate. A 100 nm layer of low stress silicon nitride was deposited on the substrate by Low Pressure Chemical Vapor Deposition (LPCVD) System. Standard photolithography was used to pattern the 2 μ m circular particle patterns using EVG 620 aligner. The nitride was then selectively removed by reactive ion etching (RIE). The silicon nitride on the back side of the wafer was removed by RIE. The silicon trenches of 1500 nm were etched into silicon on the exposed particle patterns. The photoresist was removed with piranha (H_2SO_4 : H_2O_2 =3:1 by volume). The wafer was then placed in a home-made Teflon® cell for electrochemical etching. The nanopores were formed in a mixture of hydrofluoric acid (HF) and Ethanol (1:3 v/v) by applying a current density of 16 mA/cm² for 105 second. A high porosity release layer was formed by applying a current density of 220 mA/cm² for 6 second. After removing the nitride layer by HF, the particles were released in IPA by exposing the wafer to ultrasonic vibrations for 1 minute. The IPA solution containing porous silicon particles was collected and stored.

A drop containing the particles in IPA was directly placed on an aluminum SEM sample stage and dried. The SEM image was measured using a LEO 1530 scanning electron microscope. The acceleration voltage of electron beam is 10 kV, and working distance is about 5 mm. The SEM image in FIG. 11 shows the resulting bullet shaped particles. The tip

1101 of the bullet has pores of about 30 nm, while the body **1102** of the bullet has smaller pores.

Example 11

Fabrication of "Large Pore" Silicon Particles with a Nucleation Layer Removed by RIE

FIG. **12** shows SEM cross-section images of fabricated 3.2 μm silicon particles with 500 nm silicon trench etching and: left: with nucleation layer; right: nucleation layer removed by RIE. The particles were fabricated as follows. Heavily doped p++ type (100) wafer with resistivity of 0.005 ohm-cm (Silicon Quest Inc) was used as a substrate. A 100 nm layer of low stress silicon nitride was deposited on the substrate by Low Pressure Chemical Vapor Deposition (LPCVD) System. Standard photolithography was used to pattern the 2 μm circular particle patterns using EVG **620** aligner. The nitride was then selectively removed by reactive ion etching (RIE). The silicon nitride on the back side of the wafer was also removed by RIE. 500 nm silicon trenches were etched into silicon on the exposed particle patterns. The photoresist was removed with piranha ($\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{:H}_2\text{O}_2=3:1$ by volume). The wafer was then placed in a home-made Teflon® cell for electrochemical etching. The nanopores were formed in a mixture of hydrofluoric acid (HF) and Ethanol (1:3 v/v) by applying a current density of 16 mA/cm² for 105 second. A high porosity release layer was formed by applying a current density of 220 mA/cm² for 6 second. Then a short time CF₄ RIE was applied to remove the nucleation layer.

For the cross-section study, the particles were not released from the wafer. Instead, after removing the nitride layer by HF, the wafer was cleaved, and mounded on a 45 degree aluminum SEM sample stage. The SEM image was measured using a LEO 1530 scanning electron microscope. The acceleration voltage of electron beam is 10 kV, and working distance is about 5 mm. The SEM image in FIG. **12** compares the cross-section of resulting particles with nucleation layer and particles after removed nucleation layer. The particles with nucleation layer have less than 10 nm pores in the top area **1201**, and about 30 nm pores underneath the nucleation layer **1202**, while the particles without nucleation layer have about 30 nm pores in both the top area **1203** and the area **1204** beneath the top.

Example 12

Fabrication of "Large Pore" Silicon Particles with Two Different Porosity Along Pore Direction

FIG. **13** shows an SEM image a porous particle having two different porous regions along pore direction. The particle was fabricated as follows: heavily doped p++ type (100) wafer with resistivity of 0.005 ohm-cm (Silicon Quest Inc) was used as a substrate. A 100 nm layer of low stress silicon nitride was deposited on the substrate by Low Pressure Chemical Vapor Deposition (LPCVD) System. Standard photolithography was used to pattern the 2 μm circular particle patterns using EVG **620** aligner. The nitride was then selectively removed by reactive ion etching (RIE). The silicon nitride on the back side of the wafer was also removed by RIE. 500 nm silicon trenches are etched into silicon on exposed particle patterns. The photoresist is removed with piranha ($\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{:H}_2\text{O}_2=3:1$ by volume). The wafer was then placed in a home-made Teflon® cell for electrochemical etching. The nanopores were formed in a mixture of hydrofluoric acid (HF)

and Ethanol (1:3 v/v) by applying a current density of 16 mA/cm² for 50 seconds and 37 mA/cm² for 22 seconds.

For the cross-section study, the particles were not released from the wafer. Instead, after removing the nitride layer by HF, the wafer was cleaved, and mounded on a 45 degree aluminum SEM sample stage. The SEM image was measured using a LEO 1530 scanning electron microscope. The acceleration voltage of electron beam is 10 kV, and working distance is about 5 mm. The SEM image in FIG. **13** shows the resulting particles with two different porosity regions **1301** and **1302** along a longitudinal direction besides a nucleation layer **1303**. Pores in both regions **1301** and **1302** are perpendicular to the surface. The region **1301** has larger porosity than the region **1302**.

Example 13

Fabrication of Porous Silicon Films

FIG. **9** shows images of two porous silicon films one with a nucleation layer (FIGS. **9A-B**) and one without a nucleation layer (FIG. **9C**). The films were fabricated as follows:

Heavily doped p++ type (100) wafer with resistivity of 0.005 ohm-cm (Silicon Quest Inc) was used as a substrate. The wafer was then placed in a home-made Teflon® cell for electrochemical etching. The etching solution is a mixture of hydrofluoric acid (HF) and Ethanol (2:5 v/v). A high density electrical current of 320 mA/cm² was applied for 1 second to remove nucleation layer. The nanopores were formed in with applied current density of 80 mA/cm² for 25 second. Although the foregoing refers to particular preferred embodiments, it will be understood that the present invention is not so limited. It will occur to those of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications may be made to the disclosed embodiments and that such modifications are intended to be within the scope of the present invention.

Some specific embodiments include the following. A method of fabricating nanoporous silicon particles, comprising: providing a silicon substrate comprising a surface; forming a porous layer on said surface; lithographically patterning a plurality of particles on said substrate, said particles comprising said porous layer; and releasing said particles from the resulting substrate containing patterned porous particles. In some embodiments, lithographic patterning is performed before forming said porous area on said surface.

In some embodiments, releasing said particles comprises mechanically releasing said particles from the lithographically patterned porous particles. In some embodiments, wherein forming said porous layer comprises forming a first porous layer and forming a second porous layer, wherein the porosity of said second layer is greater than that of the first layer. In some embodiments, a protective layer is applied on said substrate. In certain embodiments, the protective layer comprises silicon nitride or a photoresist film. In some embodiments, releasing said particles from said substrate comprises removing the undesired area of said protective layer.

In accordance with some embodiments of an above-described method, patterning comprises defining a predetermined shape for the resulting particles. In some embodiments, said predetermined shape is selected from the group consisting of spherical, square, rectangular, ellipse, disk and semi-spherical.

In accordance with some embodiments, forming of said porous layer comprises tuning the properties of the resulting silicon particles. In certain embodiments, said properties comprise the porosity, pore size and pore profile of said

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resulting silicon particles. In certain embodiments, said forming of said porous layer comprises electrochemically treating said substrate. In certain embodiments, wherein electrochemically treating said substrate comprises treatment with a solution containing hydrofluoric acid and a surfactant. In certain embodiments, tuning the properties of said silicon particles comprises selecting a concentration of said solution, selecting an electrical current, selecting an etching time, and selecting a doped silicon substrate to provide silicon particles having predetermined properties.

In accordance with some embodiments of an above-described method, said silicon particles comprise an outer surface and a porous interior, and said method further comprises functionalizing at least a portion of said particles. In certain embodiments, said functionalizing comprises modifying at least said outer surface of said particles by application of at least one treatment selected from the group consisting of chemicals, biochemicals, polymers, oxidation, plasma treatment, metal or metal ion coating, CVD film coating, atomic layer deposition, evaporated films, sputtered films and ion implants. In certain embodiments, applying a sacrificial polymer to the porous interior of said particles prior to said functionalizing. In certain embodiments, said functionalizing is performed prior to said releasing of said silicon particles.

Also provided in accordance with embodiments of the present invention is the product of the method of any of the above-described methods. In certain embodiments, the product comprises about 1-3 micron silicon-based nanoporous particles.

Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art can, using the description herein, utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. The embodiments described herein are to be construed as illustrative and not as constraining the remainder of the disclosure in any way whatsoever. While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been shown and described, many variations and modifications thereof can be made by one skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and teachings of the invention. Accordingly, the scope of protection is not limited by the description set out above, but is only limited by the claims, including all equivalents of the subject matter of the claims. The disclosures of all patents, patent applications and publications cited herein are hereby incorporated herein by reference, to the extent that they provide procedural or other details consistent with and supplementary to those set forth herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of making porous particles comprising:
 - providing a substrate having a surface;
 - forming a first nanoporous layer in the substrate by electrochemical etching using a constant current density;
 - continuing the etching by increasing the current density to form in the substrate a release layer, below the first nanoporous layer, having a porosity larger than that of the first nanoporous layer by electrochemical etching;
 - depositing a protective layer onto the substrate;
 - patterning the protective layer; wherein the patterning of the protective layer determines the lateral shape of the porous particles;
 - etching the unprotected substrate to form pillars under the protective layer;
 - removing the remaining protective layer; and
 - releasing the one or more particles from the substrate, wherein the releasing comprises breaking the second porous layer and wherein the released one or more particles contain at least a portion of the first porous layer.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the substrate is a silicon substrate.

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3. The method of claim 1, wherein the substrate is a silicon substrate and the electrochemical etching comprises exposing the substrate to a solution comprising HF.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the solution further comprises at least one of water or ethanol.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising preventing a formation of a nucleation layer associated with said electrochemical etching by using an initial current density high enough to prevent formation of the nucleation layer.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises continuing the etching cycles to repeat the steps of forming the first nanoporous and the second porous layers at least once.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said patterning of protective layer is performed lithographically.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein a largest dimension of an individual particle of the one or more particles, is no more than 5 microns.

9. The method of claim 1, further chemically modifying a surface of the one or more particles.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein said chemically modifying is performed prior to said releasing.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said chemically modifying modifies a surface of an individual particle of the one or more particles asymmetrically.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said chemically modifying comprises filling at least a portion of pores of the first porous layer with a sacrificial material.

13. The method of claim 9, wherein the chemically modifying comprises at least one of silanizing, oxidizing and antibody conjugating.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein an individual particle of the one or more released particle further comprises a second nanoporous region, that differs from the first nanoporous region in at least one property selected from the group consisting of a pore density, a pore size, a pore shape, a pore charge, a pore surface chemistry, and a pore orientation.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein said forming the first nanoporous layer comprises tuning at least one parameter of the first nanoporous layer selected from a thickness, a pore size, porosity, pore orientation and pore shape.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein said tuning comprises at least one of selecting a material composition of the substrate, selecting a resistivity of the substrate, selecting a crystal orientation of the substrate, selecting etching current, selecting chemical composition of etching solution, selecting etching concentration, and selecting etching time.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein said releasing comprises exposing the substrate to an ultrasound.

18. A method of making periodic stack structures of porous particles comprising:

- providing a substrate having a surface;
- depositing a first protective layer on the surface of the substrate;
- patterning a resistant layer onto the first protective layer; wherein the patterning determines the lateral shape of the particles;
- removing the first protective layer from areas not covered by the resistant layer pattern;
- deep etching the unpatterned areas of the substrate to form trenches resulting in formation of pillars under the protective layer;
- depositing a second protective layer over the pillars and the trenches;
- exposing the top of the pillars by removing portions of the second protective layer;

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forming a first nanoporous layer in the pillar by electrochemical etching using a constant current density;
 continuing the etching by increasing the current density to form in the pillar a release layer, below the first porous layer, having a porosity larger than that of the first nanoporous layer;
 continuing the etching cycle to repeat the steps of forming the first nanoporous and the second porous layers at least once; and
 releasing the patterned one or more stack(s) of particles from the substrate,

wherein the releasing comprises removing the second protective layer from the sides of the pillars and breaking the release layer and wherein the released one or more particles contain at least a portion of the first porous layer.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the substrate is a silicon substrate.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein the patterning is performed lithographically.

21. The method of claim 18, wherein the deep etching is by deep reactive ion etching.

22. The method of claim 18, wherein the protective layer is a silicon nitride film or a silicon dioxide film.

23. The method of claim 18, wherein the electrochemical etching comprises exposing the substrate to a solution comprising HF and at least one of water or ethanol.

24. The method of claim 18, wherein an individual particle of the one or more released particle further comprises a sec-

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ond nanoporous region, that differs from the first nanoporous region in at least one property selected from the group consisting of a pore density, a pore size, a pore shape, a pore charge, a pore surface chemistry, and a pore orientation.

25. A method of making porous particles comprising:

providing a substrate having a surface;

depositing a protective layer onto the surface of the substrate;

patterning the protective layer onto the substrate; wherein the patterning of the protective layer determines the lateral shape of the porous particles;

etching the unprotected substrate to form a nanoporous layer by electrochemical etching using a constant current density;

continuing the etching by increasing the current density to form in the substrate a release layer, below the first porous layer, having a porosity larger than that of the first porous layer; and

releasing the patterned one or more particles from the substrate, wherein the releasing comprises removing the remaining protective layer and breaking the release layer and wherein the released one or more particles contain at least a portion of the first porous layer.

26. The method of claim 25, further comprising etching a trench in the areas of the substrate not protected by the protective layer prior to formation of the first nanoporous layer.

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